The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE CASKET.

The Premium offered by the Editors for the best poetical effusion, not to exceed thirty lines, has been awarded to

THE ISLE OF FLOWERS.

There's an Isle of flowers in the distant seas,
Fann'd by no gale but the summer breeze—
The snow-spirit hangs not her bright wreaths there,
Nor mingles her breath with the balmy air;
Nor binds with her sparkling diamond chain,
The silver lake, nor the dark blue main—
And birds are there with plumage gay
As the western heaven at the close of day:
Shall we launch our bark, my love, and go
To this beautiful Isle? Ah no! Ah no!
Our kindred hearts, and smiling eyes,
We might not meet 'neath those sunny skies!
And wheresoever the footsteps roam,
The soul, like an exile, sighs for Home.

When the sun has set there, the stars arise
Like lamps of pearl in the azure skies—
And the birds sing sweet, in the orange bowers,
Midst golden fruit and snow-white flowers;
O'er the amber earth bright diamonds glow,
In the waters forests of coral grow;
The cinnamon groves shed rich perfume;
Can the soul meet *there*, with care or gloom?
Then love, shall we launch our bark and go,
To this fragrant clime? Ah! no! Ah! no!
We would not meet in those spicy lands,
With such generous souls, and friendly hands;
And still where'er the footsteps roam,
The exiled spirit turns to Home! ROSA.

HOPE IN HEAVEN.

The dew that glitters on the flower,
Ambrosial scents emitting,
At blush of morn, or twilight hour,
When sunshine hues are flitting,
The drop that melts in beauty's eye,
From founts of pity stealing,
Or e'en the blush of crimson dye
The soul's chaste thoughts revealing,
Is not so soothing, nor so meet,
To hearts by sorrow riven,
As the bright hope, divinely sweet,
The hope of gaining Heaven.

The zephyr wafted o'er the vale,
Beset with countless roses,
Deliciously perfumes the gale,
And gentler sighs discloses,
The tender tones affection breathes,
When the mild barrier's broken,
And the first tribute love receives
A kiss in hallowed token,
Are sweet—yet idle, tasteless things
Compared with faith that's given,
To raise the soul's imaginings
On wings of hope to Heaven.

OSMYN.

TO ——.

Ah chide me not—and check that tear,
I did not mean to force it there,
Or yet thy heart to pain!
No—sooner would I now resign,
Each dearest hope of bliss that's mine,
Than wet thy cheek again.

Come, banish every doubt or fear,
Nor think my bosom cold, severe,
'Its pride shall ever be,
To teach thy feelings to believe,
It was not offer'd to deceive,
And lives alone for thee.

ELLEN.

SONG.

Oh! ask you fair sun, as so bright thro' the sky
He rolls in his orbit of glory on high,
If he looks on a sight
That's more lovely and bright,
Than the patriot devotedly marching to die!

The standard of freedom unfurl'd to the wind,
He sighs as he leaves his dear valley behind,
But the sacred just cause,
Which the patriot draws
His good blade to defend, is the balm of his mind.

He seems like a god as to battle he moves,
How firmly he treads on the land that he loves,
Then his soul sparkling high,
Brightly beams thro' his eye,
And his right unto freedom his valor well proves!

He stands or he falls in the front of his foes;
Strength sits on his arm, and death waits on his blows;
If he falls in the fight,
Then does victory bright,
In her arms sweetly soothe him to death's calm repose.

LINDEN.

LINES

Inscribed to Mrs. Lydia H——d.

How flattering is Friendship—how delightful her joys,
How fickle—how seldom we find her appear—
How often life's sweet swelling bliss she destroys,
When most her fair charms we are taught to revere.

How oft thro' her bowers I've fearlessly roved,
And wove as I knelt at her fairy built shrine,
A wreath for those bosoms my soul dearly loved,
But they drooped 'neath the touch they were form'd to entwine.

Sweet friend, then beware, her allurements are vain;
Beware of the tones of her magical tongue,
She may seemingly sigh o'er the cares you sustain,
Yet pitiless smile when the bosom is wrung.

ELLEN.

THE MORALIST.

LORD CHATHAM'S TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF RELIGION.

(From a Letter addressed to his Son.)

"I come now to the part of the advice I have to offer you, which most nearly concerns your welfare, and upon which every good and honorable purpose of your life will assuredly turn; I mean the keeping up in your heart the true sentiments of religion. If you are not right towards God, you can never be so towards man. The noblest sentiment of the human breast is here brought to the test. Is gratitude in the number of a man's virtue? If it is, the highest benefactor demands the warmest returns of gratitude, love and praise: *Ingratum qui dixerit omnia dixit.* If a man wants this virtue, where there are infinite obligations to excite and quicken it, he will be likely to want all others towards his fellow creatures, whose utmost gifts are poor, compared with those he daily receives at the hand of his never-failing, Almighty Friend. *Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth*, is big with the deepest wisdom. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and an upright heart, that is understanding. This is eternally true, whether the wits and rakes of Cambridge allow it or not. Nay, I must add of this religious wisdom, *her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace*, whatever your young men may think of their bottle, a tainted health, and shattered constitution. Hold fast, therefore, by this sheet anchor of happiness, *Religion*; you will often want it in times of most danger, the storms and tempests of life. Cherish true religion as preciously, as you will fly, with abhorrence and contempt, superstition and enthusiasm. The first is the perfection and glory of the human nature; the two last, the depravation and disgrace of it. Remember, the essence of Religion is a heart void of offence towards God and Man; not subtle speculative opinions, but an *active, vital principle of faith.*"

PIETY.

Man alone is capable of stretching his ideas beyond this sublunary world, and of experiencing in any degree the consolations of piety. He alone can form an idea of an Almighty Beneficent Being, who delights in conferring happiness on all his creatures. It is man alone, who, in contemplating the divine perfections, feels it impossible to withhold that spontaneous homage and grateful adoration which constitute the essence of true piety.—From this source he derives a consolation in all afflictions, and a solace in every distress. When mankind, through ignorance or error, forsake or contemn him; when all before him is darkness, and a gloomy foreboding of future distress impresses his mind with a melancholy tending to despair, he then flies to this Supreme Being for relief. He pours forth his soul at the throne of mercy, and in conscious rectitude of mind, he exults in the internal perception, that though all created beings should unjustly blame him, yet to the unerring judge of all the universe, to whose all-seeing eye the inmost thoughts of his heart have been open at all times, their testimony availeth nothing. His weakness he feels; and the accidental deviations from purity which the frailties of mortality have induced, he sincerely deplores. To man is thus opened an unfailing source of consolation, of which no human power can deprive him.—In the depth of his several afflictions, he can look up to his God and protector with comfort. From the darkness of the closest dungeon his voice will be heard; and while surrounded with every possible distress, he can look forward with tranquility to that awful event which shall put a final period to his earthly sufferings, and administer to him an entrance into the mansions of the blessed.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

At the close of the violent struggle that immediately succeeded the breaking out of the French Revolution, the nobility of that country, who had nearly all, with the exception of those who stimulated the Rebellions, and those who suffered under its horrors, left the scene of desolation and death, slowly returned to the metropolis, and in the recollection of past escapes and possession of present security, strove to forget if possible, the event which had expatriated them, and its consequences.

Among those who now appeared and took possession of their splendid mansions in Paris, was Count D'Arville, a nobleman about forty years of age, who had on the first alarm fled to England with his daughter, now a lovely girl of sixteen, and his wife.—He had also taken with him, the Chevalier De la Forblesse, the only son of his eldest sister, who had with her dying words committed him to the charge of his uncle. These were the personages that composed the family of the Count, who, with feelings not to be described and only to be felt by persons in similar situations, again beheld the city which had given him birth, and in which he hoped to spend the remainder of his days.

The Count D'Arville had at an early period lost his only surviving parent, and at the age of twenty-two, actuated by a roving disposition and a desire to see the world, which few can restrain, and none entirely over-rule, set out to make a tour of observation and amusement, or as it has been universally called the grand tour of Europe. After a year and an half spent in traversing the continent, he set foot in London, intending to start from that place to Paris immediately. His previous acquaintance with the metropolis had made him perfectly well acquainted with its geography, and he was leisurely proceeding up one of the most frequented streets, little regarding the crowd which surrounded him, when a violent crash assailed his ears. He looked around to discover the cause, and perceived a coach or the remnant of one, dragged impetuously by two furious horses. It had struck with all the force its velocity could give, against a post, and with the shock had dismounted the driver. In it was the form of a lady, who had fainted through fear, and whose fate, considering the manner in which the coach was dragged along, seemed inevitable. The astonished and frightened citizens who were witnesses of the scene, seemed more provident of their own safety, by the receding motions they made nearer the houses, while none were brave or rash enough to risk their safety in humanely endeavoring to stop the further progress of the horses. Count D'Arville, with an impulse with him perfectly natural, rushed into the street-way, and with all the energy and force, that youth and manly vigour had supplied him with, seized the reins of the horse nearest him. He found that his force was inadequate to the task, for the horse he held urged on by the other, could not be restrained, and he was on the point of being thrown, and trodden on by the animals, when with admirable presence of mind, hardly to be expected from the bravest, situated as he was, he bethought him of his travelling pistols, which yet remained in his pocket, primed and loaded. He pulled one forth, and in an instant the ball was lodged in the head of the horse he held. His fall retarded the progress of the other, and by the assistance of the crowd, who now, that the greatest danger was over, flocked to his support, he was enabled to stop his flight altogether. His next care was to attend to the lady, whom with great care he removed from the coach, and carried to a contiguous house. In due time, by the application of proper restoratives, the lady recovered her senses, and thanked the Count impressively for her escape; while, with all the gallantry of a French Chevalier, and which few would have omitted, he insisted upon conducting her safe home, which was not objected to.

The lady he had been so singularly successful in preserving, proved to be Lady Elizabeth Markham, only daughter of Lord Freeman, one of the richest and noblest peers of Great Britain. Whether the Count was impressed with a sense of her beauty, or Lady Elizabeth with gratitude most, is hard to determine, but in due course of time, the fickle god had mutually wounded them, and, as often happens in such cases, they were married. The only fruit of this union, was our heroine Mademoiselle Elizabeth D'Arville, which name, though strangely sounded with the French one that follows, was by the persuasion of her mother given to her.

These then, with the addition of the Chevalier De la Forblesse, already mentioned, were the persons who composed the family of the Count, who was now in his forty-second year, and, on a fine spring morning, after their return from England, where they had lived with Lord Freeman, who was yet alive, were seated around their social breakfast table. The consul had at this time been installed in all his dignities, and the commotions which shook this then unhappy kingdom were partially subsided.

"Elizabeth, my dear," said the Count, addressing his wife, while his countenance shewed that the topic he was about to speak on was of importance—"Elizabeth, my dear," said he, "I have seriously thought of it lately, and have as seriously resolved."

"On what, my dear," said the affectionate wife. "It will be a heavy pang," continued he, "but the cause requires it, our daughter, our Elizabeth"—Here the daughter of whom he had spoken, regarded him earnestly, and, as she left her seat and familiarly patted her father on the cheek, he was observed to wipe away a tear which had unconsciously stolen down.

"Tush, tush," said he, "I forget myself—as I said, our daughter, the troubled times have interfered much with her education, and even now when they are still afloat, we cannot hope to have her instructed in a proper manner. I have thought, and have resolved"—

"With my permission," interrupted the mother, good humouredly.

"I have thought," resumed the Count, his feelings perhaps preventing reply to the interruption, "of sending her to London, where, under the care of her grand-father, she can receive that attention and completion of her education, which the situation of France prevents at present. It will be a bitter pang, the separation."

"Bitter indeed," said the Countess, feelingly, while a tear started in her eye, "but as it is for the best, we must bear it."

"Nobly said"—interrupted the Count, "and what think you of it," said he, addressing himself to his daughter.

"Oh, my dear Papa," answered his daughter with extreme artlessness and simplicity, "I shall be very much pleased."

"How," said her father, "pleased at the idea of leaving your father and mother in France, when the next plot or rising may bring death with it."

"I didn't mean that, Papa, but—when I was at London before, I was so much pleased with the Opera."—"And was the Opera the only place that delighted you," asked her mother.

"Oh! no, not the only place, there were a great many others, but the Opera!"

"The Opera again! the girl is mad," said the Count. Here the young Demoiselle finding she had spoken too freely, stammered and endeavored to explain while her cheeks were completely suffused with blushes. The Count and Countess thinking that perhaps her confusion was caused by being too strictly and sharply spoken to, forbore further enquiry. Preparations were now made for Elizabeth's setting out to England the next week, and the Chevalier De la Forblesse was fixed on as her attendant and protector.

While the family of D'Arville are making all necessary preparations for the intended journey, and its elder members striving philosophically to bear with calmness the separation that shortly followed, it may not be unnecessary to look back and explain the reason of the confusion so evidently displayed in Elizabeth's countenance at the mention of London and the Opera House. During the period of her late visit to England, the family were hospitably and elegantly entertained at the mansion of Lord Freeman, in Grosvenor Square. This reception, of course, brought the family into the first circle in London, and the company of the Count and Countess D'Arville was universally courted. The youth of the young heiress, being then but fifteen years of age precluded the possibility of her being brought into company, but as far as practicable, every means of gratification and amusement were allowed her by her indulgent parents and as indulgent grand-mother. Among the different places of amusement visited by the nobility and fashion, none at this time was so much frequented as the Opera House. To this place did the Count and Countess, together with numbers of their fashionable friends, often repair, and it was in this place, built to the honor of the "tuneful nine," that the young and beauteous Elizabeth was doomed to sacrifice her heart on the altar of that youthful god whose matchless power and superior prowess had brought to his throne Nobles, Princes, Emperors, and even Gods. It was on an evening shortly after the opening for the season, that the attraction of Madame Catalina had, together with the Count and family, drawn an overflowing house. The beauty of the interior displayed to so much advantage by light and the powers of scenic representation, was only equalled by the blaze of fashion that crowded the different tiers of boxes, and even the most respectable males assembled there had to seek refuge in the pit, from the impossibility of gaining situations above. The whole presented a *tout ensemble* only to be seen where a "far-famed" histrionic genius appears, and more to be enjoyed from its rare occurrence. Among the beaux seated in the pit, was a young man of the name of Edward St. Clair, whose prepossessing exterior, and ease and gentility of manner, though they did not render him conspicuous among the crowd to a transient observer, yet when attention was directed towards him, were sufficient to cause him to be remarked with interest. The eyes of our heroine and St. Clair during the evening had repeatedly encountered each other, and served to bend the bow of the "youthful god," which afterwards was aimed with so much effect.

During the course of the season, whether by a desire of such amusement or not, is impossible to tell, our young heroine was frequently seen "among the gay and shining crowd" at the Opera House, and by a singular coincidence, St. Clair was always to be found. We will not say they went there expressly to see each other, oh, no! that would be presumptuous, but it is most certainly the case, that they frequented the Opera in an unusual manner, and when there, by accident perhaps, their eyes commenced and kept up during the evening, repeated vollies of that artillery which inflames though it does not consume, and conquers though it does not destroy. These repeated meetings, and likewise often passing in the street, were sufficient to impress each other's image on the coldest of hearts, but on the young and susceptible hearts of St. Clair and Elizabeth, it made a lasting and indelible impression, and when the time arrived when according to her father's arrangements, Elizabeth was to return to France, she left London with a heavy heart, constantly thinking on what she would suffer during her absence, which she feared would be forever. It is then easy to account for the emotion she evinced when she heard her father's resolution, and the anxiety she expressed for her departure for London.

On a fine May morning, when the "glorious luminary" had just arisen above the Eastern horizon, the bustle of servants, and the arrival of a splendid equipage at the door of the Count D'Arville's mansion, portended something of an unusual occurrence. The faces of the lacqueys shone in bright unison with the orb that had just arisen, and bespoke an inward joy, such as is generally felt by the *canaille* while enjoying the thoughts and anticipating the delights of an expected journey. But far different were the thoughts, the reflections and the anticipations of those within. The carriage that was placed before the door, was that which was destined to convey Elizabeth and the Chevalier, her protector on their journey to London. While her father and mother were experiencing a sorrow which they felt was difficult to conceal, Elizabeth thought she knew not why, that her journey would be a pleasant one, and felt assured that the pleasure she would experience in London would more than compensate her for the elopement from her parents. But while these feelings operated so powerfully upon the parents and the child, the Chevalier De la Forblesse had been unusually silent. To questions put by the Count, to well wishes expressed by them all, and the kind and repeated enquiries and services of the servants, he maintained a steady silence, which seemed so completely to signify his being deep in thought, that had it not been for the agonizing parting then about to take place, it would have been a subject of interest and scrutiny to the kind yet stern parents.

Our narrative is now about to leap over ten days of time in silence, and to direct attention to a spot which, although more than twenty miles distant from London, might from the questionable medium of population between crowded cities and the country be readily conceived to be the suburbs of that distinguished Metropolis. At the junction, just before the road directs you over an extensive heath, a party of gentlemen were discovered leisurely riding on horseback, with their horses' heads towards and just about entering the dreary plain. They were evidently a party of young men, six or seven in number, on some pleasurable expedition, full of life and mirth, and all seemed of noble demeanor, although from the attention that each, almost involuntarily paid to one of the party in particular, it might be imagined that he was the master spirit of the assembly. This gentleman, clad in a full blue riding suit, booted and spurred, and bearing an elevated *porte* was what the ladies of the present age would call beautiful—of a fine and proportionable figure, tall and commanding; features, regular, agreeable and animated, and manner, pleasant, graceful and unassuming, he seemed to be one upon whom Nature in one of her good humored intervals had bestowed unusual attention.

The party thus arranged and buoyant in spirits had already traversed something like two miles over the uncharitable heath, when the appearance of a large commodious Hotel, situated at its termination, considerably gladdened their feelings. Every thing about the Inn seemed bustle and confusion, and where the eye could for a moment rest on something inactive, it was only temporary, for the object was instantly seized with the same sympathetic activity. When the party of gentlemen arrived, and dismounting in the Court Yard, left their horses and portmanteaus in the care of the Ostler, and proceeded to the house in search of refreshment, they discovered the cause of the bustle they had previously noticed; a coach and four, with outriders, in splendid French liveries had just arrived, and the lady and gentleman for whose comfort in travelling the equipage was organized, were just crossing the Hall to ascend the stair-way which led to the ladies' parlour. The young gentleman, whose deportment was just noticed among the riding party, seemed struck when a hasty glance on both sides denoted a mutual recognition, and more particularly so when the lady leaving the side of her protector, precipitately directed her steps towards him, but almost immediately, as if a second determination had shewn her the impropriety of the measure, retraced her steps, placed her arm within that of the gentleman who conducted her, and with a quiet and hurried step, proceeded up stairs.

This extraordinary circumstance occurred and was ended with such rapidity, that none but the two persons who seemed most interested, observed it, and the gentlemen of the party *a cheval*, all desirous of immediate accommodation, very speedily repaired to a room which the good landlady informed them was ready for their reception.

The pleasures of a good supper had passed away—the subsequent potations had exercised their accustomed influence on the party who enjoyed them, all except one, being free, merry and unrestrained—the ponderous mahogany clock in an angle of the Hall was striking eleven with its usual commanding voice, as if it were determined all should hear it, when its vicinity was somewhat disturbed by the slow, pensive motion of the young gentleman, the only one of the party who was uninfluenced by the merry feast of his companions. He was walking up and down the large airy Hall of the Hotel with about the same rapidity as a soldier marching to common time, evidently lost in thought, and occasionally muttering unintelligible nonsense. It is altogether unknown how long this solitary, isolated individual might have continued his melancholy perambulations, had it not been for a circumstance astonishing and gratifying to his feelings. A form as graceful as its tread was light, was observed cautiously descending the stair-way, until, observing the Hall entirely silent and unfrequented by any but the individual who was slowly pacing over it, she appeared to gain courage and advancing with a quicker step was instantly before the astonished stranger.

"Lady Elizabeth!" uttered he in unaffected astonishment.

"It is so," feebly articulated the fair one, whose agitation would hardly allow her to speak. "But be assured, Sir," she continued, "that with none but one in whose honor I could most implicitly rely, would I place such confidence!"

"Unexpected happiness indeed," exclaimed the stranger, in whom before now the young St. Clair must have been detected, as in the lady, Lady Elizabeth D'Arville must have been discovered.

"A moment's liberty," resumed Lady Elizabeth, "while I explain this abrupt introduction. Ten days ago I left my noble father's Mansion for London, to visit my relations, under the protection of Le Chevalier de la Forblesse. Accustomed to rely in the most unrestrained manner upon our relationship, I could not conceive that his wishes or sentiments could be founded on any other feeling—but most lamentably have I been deceived—we were not a day's journey from Paris, when his conversation assumed an unusual tone, and his expressions of admiration became too plain to be misunderstood, and too disagreeable to be endured—what I have to fear, I know not, but from the looseness of his morals, the depravity of his character, and above all the principles, decidedly deistical, which he never hesitates to avow, I am placed in the most unenviable of situations—if, as I fear, he does not intend to approach nearer London, for so he has hinted, the consequences may be fearful; and if he does, his near relationship will entitle him to torment me perpetually, even beyond the power of my connexions in the Metropolis to prevent."

"Under those circumstances there is but one course to pursue," said St. Clair, "which might I advise, is an immediate return to Paris."

"There my wishes," resumed the fair distressed, "undoubtedly pointed, but unprotected, it is impossible—"

"Do not fear on that account," said St. Clair, "although you would justly shudder at the idea of my offering to accompany you, yet there is a way to obviate every difficulty. Let the equipage be instantly but silently prepared, and set out immediately—after your departure is known in the Hotel, I may with propriety follow, at a convenient, though I assure you highly respectful distance, and guard you from every peril, at every risk."

"Your sentiments, Sir, are so honorably expressed that I cannot hesitate to agree—may I beg you to cause every thing to be prepared," modestly and timidly asked the lady.

"With the deepest sense of pleasure," replied he, "in a few minutes you may descend with safety, and all will be in readiness."

Lady Elizabeth immediately ascended the stair-way and was lost to the sight of the gazing, enchanted St. Clair, who stood for a few moments in deep but pleasurable reverie, overcome by the rapturous events of the evening, but soon re-assuming his wonted spirits, he went in search of the servant of Lady Elizabeth to deliver her commands, with feelings and anticipations of the brightest kind; often thanking his fortunate stars for the lucky expedition which the recent decease of a distant relation, and a devise of a valuable estate compelled him to make, to take possession of his newly acquired property.

The immediate preparation of the carriage was, among the servants who dearly loved and respected Lady Elizabeth, and who always obeyed her desires with unequalled alacrity, the work of a few minutes: and in a very short time its heavy wheels with the usual accompaniment of horses hoofs, rattling out of the stable yard into the road, produced a noise which soon set the house in motion—the Landlady was absolutely thunderstruck, and very sagely wondered what her house could have contained to displease the party; and the servants partaking of their mistress's wonderment, indulged in many improbable suppositions. Le Chevalier, to whose ears the sudden departure of the carriage was a death note, foaming with rage, came hastily down stairs, to the additional astonishment of the Landlady, who supposed that he had of course departed with the Lady. His anguish was truly pitiable, although it was evident he strived as much as possible to restrain its outward symptoms. Pursuit was naturally his first determination, although he felt it was useless, yet with the hope of appeasing the fugitive before she reached her father, whose displeasure was ruin, he begged the Landlady to have a horse instantly prepared—this was not so readily granted by one who had already reason to doubt the intentions of her guests, and with the most serious air she expressed her sorrow at the unfortunate circumstance that there was but one horse in the stable, which belonged to a gentleman who had arrived that evening. He next pressed his solicitations on St. Clair, and endeavoured by ingenious and plausible fabrications to induce him to grant a favour, which under other circumstances would have been cheerfully granted. Frustrated in every attempt he retired in apparent, and no doubt real distress, to his chamber, where we will leave him to the most profitable meditation, and the party that accompanied St. Clair to their jovial feast, while we follow Lady Elizabeth, with St. Clair in the rear of her equipage, full speed on their road to the Metropolis of France, and continually fearing an interruption to their progress, which happily did not take place.

Arrived within a few miles of Paris, St. Clair prayed and obtained an interview with Lady Elizabeth, wherein as historical details inform us, after a long but highly interesting interchange of sentiments, and the most fervent declarations of unbounded love on one side, and the most sweet and delicate, though tardy reciprocal avowal on the other, the individuals composing the cabinet of consultation, parted, highly and exquisitely gratified with what had passed.

And when within the wall of her father's stately Mansion, a reference to the memoranda of one of his old friends, after his death, with which we have been obligingly furnished, informs us, that as soon as the indignant feelings naturally engendered against his nephew, on hearing his daughter's account of his ungrateful perfidy were partially subsided, his expressions of thankful admiration towards her gallant protector were copiously expended, and the utmost cordiality pervaded his invitation to St. Clair to become his guest during his stay in Paris; and we are further informed that the meritorious and fervent passion which mutually existed soon divulged itself to the piercing eye of the old Count D'Arville, whose feelings on the subject, partially elicited by the prepossessing and winning manner of St. Clair, and still more by the noble estate which we before averted to his having become possessed of by the decease of a titled relation, ultimately proved to be agreeable to all parties—all the periodicals of the day gave a liberal place to the most diffuse accounts of the nuptials which were in all respects munificently managed, unequalled by any similar celebration, before or since.

GEORGE IV. KING OF ENGLAND,

Was born August 12, 1762, and is the eldest son of the late king and Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

In right of birth he was duke of Cornwall, and also duke of Rothsay and high steward of Scotland. In 5 days after his birth, he was created prince of Wales and earl of Chester. 1771, he was installed knight of the garter.—His tutors were as follows:—Lady Charlotte Finch, until the age of nine years; then came the earl of Holderness, lord Bruce, and the duke of Montague. His real instructors, however, were the venerable Markham, afterwards archbishop of York; Dr. Hurd, afterwards bishop of Worcester; Mr. Smett, and several others. If the multitude of instructors could have insured him mental superiority, the subject of this sketch would certainly have been a great man; but it appears, by all accounts, that confinement to study was the last thing in the world to please the prince. He was delighted with the period of his youth which brought with it the opportunity of enjoyment and freedom from restraint.

When he came to his 21st year, he removed to Carlton house, with a trifling income of £50,000 sterling and 50,000 outfit. The whigs wishing to ingratiate themselves with their future sovereign, proposed a larger allowance, but the old king would not consent to it; and for a while the prince was hand and glove with the popular party—their apparent idol, their eternal toast, and their wretched dupe.

The prince's expensive habits having brought him into debt to upwards of two hundred thousand pounds sterling, he sold his stud of running horses, stopped the building of Carlton house, and began to talk of laying up money to pay his debts.

In a year's time the scheme took, all believed him sincere. He was voted 160,000*l.* by parliament, and allowed 10,000 additional by the king.

In 1788, when his father's malady grew worse, the bottle companions of the prince began to urge his claims to the regency of the kingdom, in hopes of making their own fortunes, while Mr. Pitt and the king's ministers interfere, since there they had a decided majority, and could control the event.

Amidst the recriminations of the two parties, the old king recovered, and son and father became reconciled, to the great annoyance of the prince's friends. The French revolution breaking out at the same time, cast such a gloom over the royal family, and most other crowned heads, that the prince withdrew from his old connections in politics, with little ceremony.

The prince's private debts, however, increased as fast as those of the nation; when at length by means of his situation, he was forced into a marriage with the princess Caroline of Brunswick, which took place in 1795.

His wife was escorted to England by some of the prince's choicest *female favorites*, in which action he displayed a want of delicacy that would have disgraced a savage. Every one knows, that from the moment of their first meeting, difficulties arose in their domestic relations, which will never probably be explained until the death of the *principal actors.*

In 1810, he was appointed regent of the kingdom, by act of *parliament*; and as it was a Pitt measure, any other conduct in the prince would have been considered *pitiful.*

In this new sphere he has made many good treaties for his subjects and received the visits of kings and emperors, in his own capital.

In 1816, he gave his daughter to Leopold of Saxe Coburg, a German prince, who had high pretensions to birth and little pretensions to money.

In 1820, George became king of England, by the demise of his father, and since he has been on the throne, Great Britain has been unusually flourishing. This is his good fortune, and does not result from his qualification. Immersed in pleasure, immoral in his life, declined in his health, and incapable of business, the remembrance of the past must embitter his present moments, and give a fearful coloring to the future. His conduct as a son and as a husband, can never be justified; and his traits of character as a "fine gentleman," will not secure him a single panygerist among all his *troop of friends.*

This is a fair picture of George the 4th; and thanks to heaven, the valor of our forefathers has preserved us from the necessity of acknowledging him as our sovereign lord the king.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

A WIFE.

Moore, in his life of Sheridan, thus speaks of Sheridan's first wife, Miss Linley, that was—"We have already seen with what pliant sympathy she followed her husband throughout his various pursuits, identifying herself with the politician as warmly and readily as with the author, and keeping love still attendant on genius through all his transactions.—As the wife of the dramatist and manager, we find her calculating the receipts of the house, assisting in the adaption of her husband's opera, and reading over the plays sent in by dramatic candidates. As the wife of the senator and orator, we see her, with no less zeal, making extracts from state papers, and copying out ponderous pamphlets—entering with all heart and soul into the details of elections, and even endeavoring to fathom the mysteries of the funds. The affectionate and sensible care with which she watched over, not only her own children, but those which her beloved sister, Mrs. Tickell, confided to her in dying, gives the finish to this picture of domestic usefulness. When it is recollected too, that the person thus homebly employed was gifted with every charm that could adorn and delight society, it would be difficult, perhaps, to find any where a more perfect example of

that happy mixture of utility and ornament by which all that is prized by the husband and the lover combined, and which renders women, what the sacred fire was to the Parsees—not only an object of adoration on their altars, but a source of warmth and comfort to their hearts."

If there is a qualification in which a female ought to excel, it is a thorough and practical acquaintance with the arts and duties of domestic life. She may be ignorant of other branches of human knowledge, and deficient in more refined attainments with comparative impunity, but embellishments cannot supply her deficiency in these. These constitute her peculiar and appropriate employment, and so far from being beneath her regard, they adorn and beautify the most distinguished of her sex.

The sentiment may not exactly accord with the opinions of the present age, but it is one that ought to be inscribed on the heart of every female, that industry and economy are her true glory. There is no apology for a slothful woman. A slothful woman is more fit for a domestic drudge, or the slave of an eastern despot, than for the elevated station which freedom, civilization and christianity have assigned her. A woman who is occupied in little else than receiving the courtesies of the other sex, having every want supplied by obsequious attendants, if she does not become torpid by inaction, is almost always the victim of that morbid sensibility which, while it can weep over the miseries of a novel or tragedy, has no interest in the affecting realities of human life, and passes through the world without communicating happiness, or acquiring respectability.

Few appreciate the obligations, cares and labors of an industrious female; and few, I fear, are sensible of the perpetual self denial which she is called to exercise in the performance of her laborious and recreated duties.—Her eye must be every where in her own proper sphere; her authority every where in her own retired dominion; her hand on every spring in all the departments of domestic labor; and a cheerfulness amid care, constitutes one of the prominent excellencies of her character. A female that has been induced to believe she was made for nothing but to be beloved and admired, and who is never pleased but by the alternations of idleness and dissipation, has never learned to estimate her true worth and excellence and is a stranger to the high destination of woman.

Religion in woman, as in man, is not only "of the operation of God," but the result of reflection, comparison and choice, and consists in a cheerful and happy renunciation of all the heart holds dear, for Jesus Christ, and of every opposing interest for his kingdom and glory. And this is her distinguished excellence. Let the Fear of God, and the love of Jesus Christ, control her domestic virtues; let the humility, patience, faith, hope, charity and resignation, of the gospel, become interwoven with her personal accomplishments, and sweeten and govern her conduct—and how lovely is such a woman! It has frequently been remarked, that pious women are not only more numerous, but more pious, than pious men. How infinitely superior are her charms to all the fascinations of beauty, all the splendor of external accomplishment, and all the delicious joys of giddy dissipation! How invaluable does such a woman appear, adorned and dignified, not only by all that earth can give, but decked in the robes of that piety and loveliness which earth can neither give nor take away.

INTERESTING LETTER.

Extract from an Officer of the American Navy, dated U. S. Frigate Brandywine, Gibraltar, Nov. 18, 1825.

After considerable delay, owing to the general monotony of our cruize heretofore, I hoisted on the eve of sailing, to comply with the promise I made you in Washington. Unfortunately our trip across the Atlantic was most boisterous, consequently sea sickness and frequent attacks of the gout, occasioned by the dampness of the weather, deprived us of many opportunities of conversing with the General, which we would otherwise have enjoyed.—Sufficient were afforded, however, to enhance the opinion of his goodness and affability we previously entertained.—On leaving the ship we presented an address, of which the enclosure to this is a copy, and to which he replied verbally as follows: "My dear young friends, I am unable to express my feelings towards you. Before I had the pleasure of your acquaintance, I considered it an honor to belong to the United States' Navy; since then my knowledge of you as individuals has added to my admiration of the chivalry of your profession, and rendered sanguine my expectations of its future achievements. Your country has reason to be proud of you. I part from you with regret, but should your duties or inclinations bring you again to France, remember that La Grange is the home of every American. Farewell."

I have put his reply here because of its brevity. His manner was most affectionate. The tear in his eye, and the almost convulsive grasp of his hand, were evident, but most expressive tokens of the feelings of the man.

We did not anchor off Havre—but immediately after the departure of the General and suite, Capt. Morris and the passengers left the ship, we made sail, and proceeded for this, our then intended place of destination. You have doubtless heard ere this of our having encountered a gale of wind in the Channel which eventually compelled us to bear away for Cowes. We availed ourselves of the first night we lay there wind bound to caulk the outside and fill up the removed part of our water. Cowes is an open roadstead, protected only to the Southward and westward by the Isle of Wight, of which it forms the principal port, and to the Northward by the coast of Hampshire. The town of Cowes situated at the mouth of the original River Medina, and on a clay hill side, is contracted in its size, with narrow dirty streets and low irregular buildings.

Southampton on the opposite shore, in the county of Hampshire, and situated on Southampton river, is on the contrary the most beautiful town I ever beheld. It has broad paved streets, running at right angles, and handsome brick and stuccoed buildings, with a town hall in the centre, built a century back, swinging over the principal streets. It has a Cathedral, a College, an Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and an orphan Asylum. It also contains a Military Academy, combining classes of Cadets for the Army and Navy, an extensive Corn Magazine and Poor House, and about 28,000 inhabitants. Portsmouth is an extensive town covering an immense space of ground, and combining in its general term the separate towns of Portsmouth, Portsea and Gosport, containing in all from 60 to 70,000 inhabitants. It is celebrated for its Dockyards, which we were ungeneriously refused permission to visit. I say ungeneriously, because we afforded the English officers every facility they could desire, and certainly more than they expected, in making any observations and taking any dimensions they pleased. They were themselves ashamed of it, and alleged, in excuse, the paltry plea, "that permission could not be granted without the consent of the Admiralty," when the Board were down and sailed round us. We were permitted, however, to visit the shipping, among them the Victory, Lord Nelson's flag ship at the battle off Trafalgar, and were gratified with a view of the spot where he fell, and the apartment in which he expired. The limits of the paper compels me to retrench. On our passage to this place we fell in with the English ship Vengeus water-logged and abandoned, and that morning taken possession of, for the purpose of towing in by the ship Apollo. We here found the North Carolina, Constitution and Erie, and will sail in a few days for winter quarters at port Mahon (Island of Minorca.) The Ontario is cruising in the Archipelago; we will relieve her in the Spring and contemplate visiting Alexandria and Constantinople.

ADDRESS TO GEN. LA FAYETTE.

The undersigned Midshipmen of this ship, beg leave, with sentiments of the most filial veneration, to approach you, to tender our grateful acknowledgments for the affability of demeanor and the soothing paternal interest you have invariably evinced towards us during our late association—and, as much as regret for your loss will allow us to be sincere, to congratulate you on your safe return to your native land; where, we trust, in the bosom of your family and amid the circle of your friends you will enjoy that tranquility, which the retrospect of a well-spent life, of a life so honorably useful, so variously heroic, and so redeeming to human nature, may be supposed to confer.

Encomium has been variously and happily applied and exhausted; so much so, that any attempt would prove mere repetition, and appear trite and unreasonable. Permit us, however, to say, that a career such as yours, is an ample refutation of the doctrine of modern degeneracy.

He alone of antiquity who could forget his private wrongs in the calamities of his country, and from banishment hasten to the aid of his oppressors, can be compared to *him* of modern times, who, a foreigner by birth and education, a stranger to the language, manners and propensities of an infant people, struggling in a cause apparently desperate, and for an object in all, save the inspired, distant visionary, rallied to their standard; lavishing blood and treasure in its defence; pledging life, character and fortune in the result.

Such sacrifices are the demonstrations of heroism. Such principles as actuate them, the peculiar attributes of the disinterested patriot, the citizen of the world, the benefactor of Mankind.

Devoid alike of the inclination and capacity to detain you by a parade of a moment as unmeaning probably as verbose, we will not, in conclusion, prove so regardless of your comfort as to state that the idea of separation conveys that of unalloyed regret. The immediate prospect of a home and its enjoyments that await you, in no small degree alleviates the sense of deprivation we should otherwise sustain.

Wishing you health, prosperity and that peace which a heart such as yours can appreciate, we bid you a sincere, affectionate and heartfelt adieu—confidently trusting that the Brandywine's trip to France, may *not* prove the last act in the drama of a Nation's gratitude.

*William F. Lynch	R. L. Page
*Paul M. Maque	Geo. M. Roche
*James L. Lardner	Solomon D. Hill
Samuel Barron	John R. Cutting
John W. Gay	Andrew Irwin
Wm. S. Ogden	Wm. H. Irving
Cary Hansford	Matthew F. Maury
D. W. Porter	John Willis
Henry Hoff	Lewis Ogden
John A. Davis	Henry Mifflin
Kensey Johns	Wm. Radford
Jas. A. Marshall	Ezra T. Dougherty
Harry Ingersoll	

U. S. Frigate Brandywine,
Off Havre, Oct. 6th, 1825.

*The three first names were the committee—the remainder were afterwards placed at the request of Gen. La Fayette "as the names of all his young friends." This was the intended original, but for the above reason the commencement was altered.

COMMUNICATION.

Having repeatedly lodged at Mr Wells's, when he kept Stagmaker's well known stand on the Lancaster turnpike, and being always treated to my satisfaction, I visited his house now in Philadelphia, the "Western Hotel," Market street, south side, between English and North. Mr. Wells removed to this house in the spring of 1825, when, owing to frequent changes in at immediately preceding tenants, it had lost its custom, which had been, years before, quite large. It appears to be the earnest wish of the whole family, by kind and prompt attention to all who favour them with their custom, and by good order and reasonable charges, to establish the good character of the house. The above is written without the knowledge of Mr Wells or any of his family, and in which the writer has no interest whatever, it is thought to be a commendation justly due to a worthy man and a pleasing family, and may be useful information to persons whose business calls them to Philadelphia.

A WESTERN MAN.

COMMUNICATION.

Among the many grievances which weigh heavily, and are calculated to dampen the spirits and mar the happiness of old age, there is none more depressing than the bitter reflection of attaining to it without having directed the youthful exertions towards the cultivation and embellishment of the mind. No subject, perhaps, has received the disquisitions of more learned authors than this; yet it is one that should excite the attention of youth more particularly than it does; for it is ever a source of happy reflection, and demands the liveliest admiration of every friend to education, that in our commonwealth the hand of instruction is extended liberally and impartially to all classes. No city perhaps can be placed on a level with Philadelphia with respect to its public schools and the distribution of knowledge.

Among the various ways which the young men of our city have of improving themselves, perhaps none afford a better opportunity for it than the debating and composition societies, of which the Pennsylvania and Platonian Associations have acquired no little celebrity.

JUNIUS.

NEW-YORK.

The Legislature of New-York, assembled at Albany on the 31 inst. The Lt. Governor took the chair in the Senate. A letter was received from J. Ward, a member of the Senate, accused of forgery, demanding an official enquiry into the subject, which was laid on the table. In the House, Samuel Young, recently a candidate for Governor was elected Speaker, and Edward Livingston, Clerk.—The Argus says, "The result, we trust, will satisfy such as have entertained doubts as to the republican character of the two houses."

The Message of Gov. Clinton was received the same day, through the hands of C. A. Clinton, his private Secretary. The message is lengthy and is replete with interesting and important information. It commences by a reference to the present peaceful and flourishing state of our country, as calculated to elicit our gratitude to the Almighty dispenser of all good. Education he says is in a flourishing condition. The capital of the school fund is $1,[illegible],000, which will be gradually increasing from the sales of public lands. The number of children taught in the schools the last year is well ascertained to be more than 430,000. The appropriations last year for the school fund was $80,670, which he recommends be augmented to $120,000 annually. The Monitorial system has his recommendation and he proposes the establishment of a seminary for the education of teachers in that system of instruction. The colleges are recommended to the munificence of the legislature, particularly the new college of Geneva, which is in a promising state and has never received the public bounty. The Medical College, in New York City, has not exhibited that increasing prosperity which was expected, on account of *intestine divisions*. A similar college at Fairfield is in a flourishing state. The resuscitation of the Historical Society of New-York is recommended. In relation to the Canals of New-York, the Governor says:

"On the 26th of October last, the western canal was in a navigable state, and vessels passed from Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean. In about eight years artificial communications, near 428 miles in length have been opened to the Hudson river from Lake Champlain by the northern canal—to Lake Ontario by the Oswego river and the western canal, and to lake Erie and the other western lakes by the latter canal—thus affording an extent of inland navigation unparalleled in the experience of mankind. The expence of these works and of some auxiliary, connected and incidental operations amounts to $9,139,375 85 exclusive of interest paid on loans.

The canal debt as follows:

$4,524,279 99 at 5 per cent.
3,213,500 00 at 6 per cent.

$7,737,779 99

The annual interest of which is $419,923 55

The sum of $870,000 of the 6 per cent. stock is reimbursable at the pleasure of the state after the first day of October, and the remainder of the debt after the first day of July 1837 and 1845. The amount of tolls received this year will not fall short of half a million. * * * It is obvious that the work will in a few years pay for itself, or in other words, that the income will defray the expense of erection. The auction and salt duties, and the proceeds of sales of land, together with the excess of the income of tolls beyond the interest of the debt, will certainly exceed $400,000 this year, which may be applied to the payment of part of the loans."

Amount of duties paid by the Auctioneers of the city of Philadelphia for the quarter ending the 30th of November, 1825.

Samuel Coxly	$6856 96
John Jennings	507 10
William Lippincott	5950 18
Tobias Wagner	3252 60
John F. Lewis	3279 41
M. Cullingham	1127 08
James Wood	1102 15
Michael Nesbit	8 8 27
Moses Thomas	715 26
T. R. Freeman	49 63
Robert Fullen	25 57
	26125 28
Bonus paid by Gillingham, Scott & Co.	2000 00
Bonus paid by Nesbit, Orr & Co.	2000 00
Total,	30,125 28

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The whole amount of receipts into the Treasury of the State, in the year ending November 30, 1825, was $515,790 29, to which adding the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1824, the whole amount is $570,373 19. Of this sum $144,014 was obtained on loan.

Debts due by the Commonwealth

Due on Loans,	1,680,000 00
Debts due	1,900,945 00
Appropriations, &c unpaid	158,310 36
	$3,832,215 36

Stock & other property of the Commonwealth.

Bank Stock	2,108,700 00
Turnpike Stock	1,809,356 31
Bridge Stock	34,500 00
	$4,401,556 31

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE U. STATES

Statement of the Debt of the United States, 1st January, 1825.

Three per cent. stock,	15,206,231 48
Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812,	96,539 30
	$15,352,770 78
Six per cent. stock of 1812, (sixteen millions)	6,187,006 84
Do. of 1813 (24 millions)	12,403,051 66
Do. of 1813	3,432,884 46
Do. of 1814	1,996,542 90
Do. of 1815	9,490,099 10
Treasury note six per cent. stock	1,479,374 82
Do. seven per cent. do.	2,115 92
Five per cent. stock, subscription to Bank United States	7,000,000 00
Do. of 1820,	986,989 13
Do. of 1821,	4,735,296 50
Exchanged five per cent. of 1812	36,704 77
Four and a half per cent. stock, per act of the 26th of May, 1824, (Florida loan)	5,000,000 00
Exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, per the act of the 26th May, 1824,	4,454,727 95
	$70,537,801 85
	$83,710,572 60

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The ninth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the Supreme Court Room, at the Capital, Washington city, on Monday, January 9, 1826.

The following gentlemen were nominated by the committee, and elected officers of the Society for the present year, viz.

Hon. Bushrod Washington, President.

Vice-Presidents.

General La Fayette.
Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, Georgia.
Hon. Henry Clay, Washington City.
Hon. William Phillips, of Massachusetts.
Hon. Henry Rutgers, of New York.
Hon. John E. Howard, of Maryland.
Hon. John C. Herbert, do.
Hon. Daniel Webster, Boston.
Isaac McKim, Esq. of Maryland.
General John Hartwell Cocke, of Virginia.
General Charles F. Mercer, do.
Robert Ralston, Esq. of Pennsylvania.
Rt. Rev. Bishop White, of Pennsylvania.
Jeremiah Day, D. D. of Yale College.
General John Mason, District of Columbia.
Samuel Bayard, Esq. of New Jersey.
William H. Fitzhugh, Esq. of Virginia.
Hon. Richard Rush, of Washington City.
Hon. John Marshall, of Virginia.

Managers.

Francis S. Key, Esq.	Rev. William Hawley,
Walter Jones, Esq.	William Thornton, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Jas. Laurie	Joseph Gales, Jun. Esq.
Rev. Dr. S. B. Balch,	Rev. J. W. Campbell,
Rev. Obs. B. Brown,	Dr. Thos. Henderson,
Rev. Dr. W. H. Wilmer,	Col. Henry Ashton.

John Underwood, Recording Secretary.
Richard Smith, Esq. Treasurer.
R. R. Gurley, Agent.

Extract of a Letter from W. Maclure, Esq. to a gentleman near Philadelphia, dated

Beaver, Dec. 29, 1825.

Dear Sir—We are detained by the ice 30 miles below Pittsburg, and Mr. Owen has left us to go by land to New Harmony. I am much pleased with the comparison of the great mass of labour on this side and yours of the Allegheny. Property is dividing every day more equally, and knowledge is becoming equalized with a rapidity unknown to any other state of civilization. In coming here, we stopped a day at the town of Economy, built by the efficient constructors of Harmony, and were delighted to find the immense advantages of physical union, where the one half of the Bipeds are not occupied as in the individual system, in counteracting and marring the work of the other; to find a large town fit for the lodging of 7 or 800, a large tavern for the accommodation of 50 strangers, a palace for pepp and his family, a large woollen and cotton manufactory, dye houses, &c. drove by a steam engine, all started into existence in less than a twelve month, by the union and Harmony of mere physical interest.

"We are here in the midst of a land flowing with milk and honey, fully occupied with the various necessary labours that effectually banish ennui—some of us at first thought the rough boards of a keel boat not so handsome as mahogany sideboards and tables, &c. but finding that neither the table nor the chair adulterated the taste of the venison, turkies or poultry, which we ate off them, logically concluded that neither table nor chair had any thing to do with the nourishment of the food. Messrs. Say, Lesueur, &c. are perfectly well, and enjoying all the faculties of both body and mind."

The state prison in New-York appears to be in an excellent condition; the average number of prisoners in it for the last year was 575, and the support and clothing of each prisoner cost 32 dollars and 72 cents. There is now a balance in favour of this prison of 5,825 dollars 55 cents, to meet the expense of this year. The new state prison erecting at Singsing, in West Chester was commenced in May last, and will probably be finished in the autumn of 1827. The materials for the building, except iron, are found on the spot. No wood is used in the construction, and it will be entirely incombustible. The ground, about 130 acres, has cost about 20,000 dollars. A great part of the work is done by convicts, who are secured in the night time in 60 cells already provided. The principal material is excellent marble.

ENGLISH NEWS.

From London papers received at New-York.

COWES, Nov. 26.

The steam-packet Lee, Capt. Colville sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, and the following morning came in contact with a brig laden with corn, the master and crew of the brig leaped on board the steam vessel, a man and his wife, passengers, went down with the brig, which almost instantly sunk. Captain Colville hoisted out his boat, but too late to save them.

The tempest of the 8th and 10th was dreadful on the coast about Rochfort and several vessels were more or less damaged. The effect of the storm extended to the Pyrenees. The wind blew with a degree of violence of which there has been no instance since 1820. The snow which covered the Pyrenees was almost entirely melted during the night. It was feared at Pau that great damage had been done in the mountains.

During the dreadful gale of Thursday, the 10th instant, Le Corneuz, Capt. Videll, was entirely lost, off Renneville, and every soul perished. She had about 22 persons on board, 15 of whom were passengers, and amongst these was an English family of the name of Fousset, residents of Jersey, who had been a few months in France.

The celebrated aeronaut, Mr. Graham, with his wife, has made a most perilous ascension in a balloon from Plymouth. The balloon was driven ten miles out to sea, and when they descended to the water, no boat was nearer than three miles. However, they clung to the car until assistance arrived, when they were taken off—Mrs. G. quite exhausted.

Under the Madrid head of the 17th November, it is stated that letters from Corunna mention the discovery of a conspiracy in that town, in consequence of which many persons have been arrested. Letters from Gibraltar form the pretext upon which these arrests are grounded. A change in the administration is again rumoured. The Duke de Infantado, however, it is supposed, will retain M. Calomarde. Gen. Asseric has made a discovery at Cadiz, which seems to support what has been said in the London journals relative to the project of effecting a disembarkation, headed by Mina. The Minister of War has, in consequence, given orders for precautionary measures to be adopted along the whole line of coast.

Madame Joseph Bonaparte has arrived at Rome with her daughter, who is to be married to the son of Louis Bonaparte.

The German papers state that the southern part of the Morea, particularly Coron, Modon, and Navarino continue a prey to the ravages of the plague. The Egyptian soldiers, as well as the inhabitants, are dying by hundreds.

Deaths in Paris from January 1, to October 1, by small pox were 1,364.

In Prussia a large number of young men have cut off their thumb in order to claim exemption from military duty.

Washington Irving's works, in 10 volumes, were published in Paris on the 28th of November by A. & W. Galignani.

The Emperor of Russia has allowed all merchants, who have received orders of Knighthood, either for public services or patriotic sacrifices, to enter into the class of Russian nobility, even if they continue their former professions.

A letter from Alexandria of the 10th of October says that an expedition sailed on that day for Greece, consisting of 14 frigates, 10 corvettes, 42 brigs, 10 fire-ships, 20 armed Turkish transports, and 28 European transports, including the London engineer steam packet. Eight thousand disciplined infantry, and about 1000 Turkish cavalry were embarked on board the vessels.

A society established in Paris for the purpose of building steam boats of iron, on the 5th of November launched one upon the Seine, which was 120 feet long, carries 12,500 kilograms, or about 125 tons, and draws but fourteen inches of water. It weighs a third less than a vessel of the same tonnage made of wood. Several other similar boats are building at the same establishment, and they are expected to be of great benefit to the trade of Paris, by expediting the transport of goods.

A society has been established at Paris, for supplying the city with ice. They have established at St. Ouen a vast ice house, where provision is made for the congelation of water, even in winters, when the cold is too moderate for ice to form in sufficient quantities on the rivers. They propose to deliver the ice at the houses of subscribers, at a sou, about a cent, a pound.

Mr. Rufus King, and Mr. Hurtado, the Columbian minister, were presented to the King of England, on the 11th of November.

The London brewers have raised the price of their porter five shillings a barrel, which will put into the pockets of thirteen of the most eminent houses, the sum of 400,000 pounds a year. Lord Grosvenor's income at present exceeds 250,000 pounds a year.

The town of Brissale, the birth place of La Fayette, has celebrated his return to France by a grand entertainment, at which a song of the popular poet de Beranger, entitled La Fayette in Virtue, was sung, and several popular toasts were drunk, among which Washington and Bolivar were not forgotten.

Letters from Canton, dated the 22d of May, were received in London, which mention that the company's treasury was full, and 100,000 chests of tea ready to be shipped, so that the first ships would soon be despatched.

A man in Sicily has invented a machine for propelling ships by hand. Three persons, one of whom works an hour and rests himself two hours, are sufficient to move a vessel of 20 tons (40,000 lbs.) and so in proportion for larger vessels. The expense of the machine is from 800 to 1,000 ducats.

In England, the Hydrophobia is said to have been cured by Galvanism.

In the late war of the Peninsula, the peasantry, who lived on the "line of march" were much harrassed by the troops, who, at their arrival at a village, immediately put their poultry in requisition. At length, as soon as the drum was heard, the brood hens and reverend gaulers were locked up in chests and chests, where, being in the dark, they kept silent, and the inquirers were informed that the last party had eaten the whole. This device succeeded for a time, but one day an old campaigner of the German legion, carried a live duck from his pannier into a farmhouse, and pinched him till he extorted the usual "quack, quack!" The result was a simultaneous reply from all the boxes and cupboards in the room, and, to the utter despair of the Spanish farmers, in three weeks the test was general through the army.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The Delaware is completely free from ice, at this time, although the thick fog, which prevailed a few days past, must have rendered the navigation extremely difficult.

Daniel M'Ham, a pilot of Philadelphia, was killed at Bridgeton, N. J. on the night of the 5th inst. by falling from the third story over the bannisters in attempting to descend the stairs at the house in which he took lodgings.

An election will be held in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 17th, for a representative in the State Legislature to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of William F. Seeger.

The Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was celebrated on Monday last in this city, by military parades and several public balls

Miss Clarke, the lady who received a liberal and extensive patronage in this city, is now delivering a course of Historical Lectures with illustrations, in Baltimore.

To the twenty-five periodicals of Philadelphia, there were last week two additions—the Church Register, published by Mr. Dobson, and "the Religious Messenger of the Philadelphia Conference," edited by Mr. Clarke, late proprietor of the Bridgeton Whig.

The Rev. William Morse, late pastor of the Second Universalist Society in Philadelphia, having received an unanimous invitation from the Society of Universalists in Nantucket, (Mass.) has accepted of the same, and entered upon his pastoral duties.

A black man, aged 18 years, named Stephen Maxwell, living in Caroline county, Md. has been kidnapped and carried away on the 21st ult. from his parents, and nothing since heard of him.

It has been remarked that, in regard to the Press there are four divisions—the Slavery of the Press—the Liberty of the Press—the Licentiousness of the Press—and the Tyranny of the Press.

A meeting of gentlemen has been recently held in Boston, at which measures were adopted for the early establishment of an *Eye Infirmary*, for the relief of the poorest classes afflicted with diseases of the eye.

A very large jury was lately assembled in one of the counties of New York. The aggregate weight of the 24 gentlemen was 5,568 lbs. The heaviest weighed 302, and the lightest 175 lbs.

The present population of Erie county, in which Buffalo is located, is 24,142—increase since 1820, 8,474! New York will have more than two millions of free persons, in 1800. So much for "big ditches."

To prevent the fraudulent packing of cotton, a Grand Jury in Georgia have suggested that every owner of a gin should give security for the faithful packing of cotton at his gin, and be obliged to brand the bales with his name and that of the county, before sending them to market.

An official Report on the subject of the Virginia Penitentiary, states, that, by the manufacturing operations of that institution, for the year ending on the 30th September, a balance of $10,545, appears in favor of the institution.

Governor Lincoln, of Massachusetts, mentions in his Message, dated 4th inst. that the receipts from the labors of the convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison, have yielded $10,050, beyond all expenses for the year ending 30th Sept. last.

A petition is before the Massachusetts Legislature, to incorporate a company, for the purpose of building a *granite* Railway from Quincy to Boston.

Mr. Bird, of Painted Post, Steuben Co. N.Y. killed a Mr. Wagon, by literally beating his brains out on the 31st ult. The deceased kept a tavern, and had been drinking freely.

The Post Office at Georgetown + roads, and also at Newmarket, both in Kent Co. Md. have been discontinued. Those who wish to write to their friends in that quarter, should direct their letters to the Head of Chester.

A band of music, composed of eight individuals, was organized at Hartford, Conn. in the year 1777, and attached to the regiment commanded by Col. Webb, which was attached to the regular army. Within a few months past, intelligence was received from all the eight, who are still living.

Capt. Hoffman is appointed to the command of the new sloop of war Boston.

On the 4th inst. a fire broke out in Petersburg, Va. which destroyed from fifty to sixty houses, in the most mercantile part of the town.

By a census of the population of Upper Canada for the year 1825, we find that the total population of that British Colony, is 157,541 souls, being a gain of 6,444 upon the census of the preceding year.

John Tileston, who has taught a school in Boston for seventy-two years, entered his 92d year on the 31st ult. He relinquished the school about six years since.

The house of representatives of Tennessee, have fixed the compensation of their members, at four dollars per day; six dollars per day for the clerks, and four for the door keepers.

Don Manuel Simon de Escudero, a Deputy of the Provincial Congress of Chihuahua, is at present at the Seat of Government, brought hither by a patriotic desire to instruct himself in the Institutions and Improvements of the United States.

It appears from the report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, that there were received during the year ending the 1st of December last, $7,805 88 for marriage licenses.

Jacob Root, Robert Shannon, and Reuben Falls, alias Fowler, notorious counterfeiters, have been sentenced by the General Sessions of New York, to imprisonment and hard labor in the State Prison for life.

The proprietors of the London and New York Packets, have altered the time of the sailing of their Packet Ships, from New York to London, and from London to New York;—they will hereafter sail from each port on the first day of every month, and not on the twentieth as heretofore.

Died in the gaol at Worchester, (Mass.) Mr. Thomas Knowles, a poor debtor, aged 82. He cited his creditor to appear, a few days since, when it was expected he would take the poor debtor's oath; but from previous sickness and confinement operating on old age, his mind was so disordered that the oath could not be administered.

Pews to the amount of $21,700 have been sold in the new Universalist Church at Providence, R. I.—the whole surplus for choices was $2000. Twenty pews remain unsold.—Cost of rebuilding about $24,000.

The Governor of South Carolina lately communicated to the legislature sundry resolutions of the Legislature of other States on the subject of negro slavery; and recommended that they should be answered by silence only. Is this courtesy?

The subscriptions from private sources for the sufferers at Miramichi, are estimated in the Halifax Nova Scotian, at 115,000 dollars.

The Richmond papers state that an attempt has been made to set fire to the Masonic Hall in that city. It was fortunately discovered by a gentleman passing by, and extinguished.

Mr. Clerke the editor of the Globe and Emerald was tried and convicted at New-York last week for a libel on Mr. Stone of the Commercial Advertiser. The offensive words were charging Mr. Stone with a crime approaching nearly to subordination of perjury, in allusion to certain lobby transactions at Albany.

The new Mayor of New York, Mr. Hone, invited his friends to see him on the 6th inst. between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and partake of a collation. The number who presented themselves is estimated by a New York editor at *ten thousand!* who fell promiscuously on the abundant good cheer.

On Monday morning the baggage was cut from a stage coach on the road to New York about four miles from Philadelphia. A trunk was picked up on the road, by the driver of the Frankford stage, who brought it to the city, and placed it in the hands of a friend of the owner. The trunk was rifled of its contents.

The Legislature of Delaware convened on the 3d inst. Chas. Polk has been elected Speaker of the Senate—and Arnold Naudin, Esq. Speaker of the House. The executive department consists of Samuel Paynter, Governor—Henry M. Ridgely, Secretary of State—and William W. Green, Treasurer.

A cotton spinner, called Hart, shot himself, on the 22d ultimo, at Middletown, Pa. Pecuniary embarrassment is assigned as the cause of this rash act.

There was a fall of snow at New Orleans on the 4th ult.; and on Lake Ponchartrain, the rain, as it fell on board a vessel, congealed into ice from two to three inches thick.

The small pox rages at New Orleans with considerable violence. At *Natchez*, all vessels coming from there are quarantined.

The Legislature of Antigua met on the 8th Dec. and passed a vote of three hundred guineas each to Mr. M'Queen, and to the Editor of the "John Bull" London, for their faithful and able advocation of the rights and interests of the Colonies before the British public.

The whole number of the alumni of Yale college, from 1801, the time of its institution, to 1823, is 4171—of which number, 2182, are still living. The number of ministers educated, is 1073, of whom 464 were still living.

All the attempts made at Washington, by the Executive, to effect an amicable adjustment between the hostile and the friendly Indians, have failed. President Adams will in a few days transmit to both houses his special message respecting the Georgia controversy.

On Christmas day, a man named Pennel, was killed at the Mont Alto iron works, (Penn.) by a negro man with whom he was quarrelling.

Two negroes were executed in Milledgeville, Geo. on the 16th ult. agreeably to sentence pronounced by the Inferior Court. One of them was found guilty of burglary, the other of assaulting a white person with intent to murder.

Elias Laraby has been tried and convicted of manslaughter, in the county of Tompkins, N. Y. for having killed Amasa Barnes, on the evening of the 1st of September last.

A spring, the waters of which are impregnated with sulphur and iron, has been discovered in Williamson, Wayne county, N. Y.

A writer in the Maryland Advocate says he understands, that the drought on the Muskilgun River, in Ohio, has been so great, that the graizers in that country have been compelled to take their cattle in boats to the falls of the Ohio, to have them watered.

The post offices in the cities of Philadelphia and New York are now kept open until eight o'clock, P. M. for the delivery of letters.

The Pittsburg Gazette says that "opposition to Governor Shulze is manifesting itself in all quarters of the state." According to that paper, the ground of the alleged opposition is his supposed indifference to internal improvement.

The Sligo Iron Works, belonging to Messrs. Stewart & Lyon, are again in successful operation.

At a meeting of the New-Hampshire Medical Society, a proposition was laid before the Society, to form a new Medical Association. Its object Professional Improvement and the suppression of Quackery. A vote of approbation was passed, and it was recommended to be put in practice.

In Belfast, Me. 80 deaths occurred during the last year. Belfast contains 2839 inhabitants; and there are 171 dwelling houses, besides numerous warehouses, stores, shops, offices, &c. within half a mile of the lower bridge.

The President has ratified the treaty concluded last June, between the United States and the Kansas Indians. By this treaty the Kansas have ceded to the United States, all the lands in Missouri to which they had any claim, besides the lands lying west of that state which they occupied.

The National Journal of Wednesday contains the treaty between the United States and the Shawonee nation of Indians, which was made and concluded on the 7th of November, 1825, at St. Louis. The treaty was ratified by the President on the 30th of December.

Dr Kent was installed as governor of Maryland, at Annapolis, on Monday last.

The crop of Cotton for the last year in the United States, amounted to 569,219 bales, an excess over the previous year of 60,091 bales.

The Mayor of Boston, in an address to the Common Council, remarks, that between 1821 and 1825, the whole aggregate of real and personal property in that city increased from twenty million, three hundred thousand, to 26 million, two hundred thousand dollars.

The Belvidere Apollo states that Mr. Robert C. Denman, of Johnsonsburg, Sussex county, N. J. has discovered a mine, which is pronounced by many persons, who have examined the ore, and metal extracted from it, to be pure silver. From about four ounces of the ore, three quarters of an ounce of metal has been obtained.

Twenty-three millions worth of property was exported from New Orleans, in the year ending on the 30th September last, more than fifteen millions of which was in cotton.

The House of Representatives at Washington has been engaged for these some days past in committee of the whole in discussing Mr. Webster's judiciary bill.

An epicure desires but one dish; a glutton would have two.

The bill abolishing religious tests in Maryland, has become a law—the vote in the lower house stood 43 to 32. In the Senate it was nearly unanimous. By this bill the constitution of the state is altered; a section of which required that all officers should take an oath that they believed in the divinity of the Christian religion.

There are in Massachusetts no less than twenty-seven incorporated Academies independent of the three Colleges, and the Theological School at Andover—besides the twenty-seven Academies referred to above, there are as many more, which have not been incorporated. These Academies have no connexion with the town schools.

The Secretary of the Navy, in a note to Mr Reed, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, has informed him that Com. Hull, in pursuance of instructions from the Navy Department, had despatched the U. S. schr Dolphin to the Mulgrave Islands, in search of the mutineers of the ship Globe, and that she sailed from Chorillos on the 17th of August last.

An experienced mariner, (says the Philad. Gaz.) the commander of one of our East India ships, is very desirous that a buoy with a bell should be placed on Chincoteague shoal in Delaware Bay. The motion of the buoy from the action of the tide, would keep the bell ringing, and thus warn vessels of their danger.

One of the New York Coaches was upset on Tuesday morning, at Holmesburg, by the unruly conduct of one of the horses. All the passengers escaped without injury, except one gentleman whose shoulder bone was dislocated.

The *North west and Hudson Bay Fur Company*, at Montreal, under the control of Mcill.

lavary's, Thain & Co. have stopped payment for about EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. The principal loss, if any, will fall on individuals, who have retired from business, and loaned this Company their money.

The house of Charles Parker, of Ossian, Allegheny Co. N. Y. was destroyed by fire on the 23d ult and three of his children burnt to death; eldest 9 years old. They were left alone in the house.

One of the commissioners for the Milesburg and Smithport Turnpike Road, gives notice that he has obtained three thousand dollars subscription to the stock of the Company in Smithport, (M'Kean County, Pa.) a village which in 1824 did not contain ten dollars worth of buildings.

Two Spaniards were found dead on board the brig Merced, at pier No. 10, E. R. New-York, a few days since suffocated by charcoal.

The Legislature of North Carolina have adjourned. The bill to prevent the migration of free people of color into that State, after undergoing considerable discussion in the House of Representatives, was rejected by a vote of 56 to 47.

The Legislature of Georgia adjourned *sine die*, on the 23d ultimo. The bill to lay off the State into Districts, for the election of Representatives to Congress, did, contrary to information previously received, receive the signature of the Governor, and became a law. So that the Election of Members of the Twentieth Congress will be made, in this State, by Districts.

On Tuesday evening, about six o'clock, two boys broke the window of Mr. Dickinson's watchmaker's shop, in Third street, opposite Girard's Bank, and grasped two glazier's patent diamonds, valued at twenty dollars, and two or three watch ribbons, with which they made their escape. The thieves half an hour afterwards cut a pane of glass out of Mr. Moss's window, opposite Girard's bank, and stole a dozen silver pencil cases, a card of sportsman's knives, and a card of assorted penknives. About seven o'clock a window of Mr. Jones, on Fourth street above Market, was broken, and dry goods to the value of about forty dollars stolen.

In the house of delegates of Virginia, on the 31st ult. the committee on Roads and Internal Navigation were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. By a report on the subject of the Penitentiary, that, by the manufacturing operations of that institution, for the year ending on the 30th of September, a balance appears in favour of the institution of $10,505 31¾. A committee was appointed, on Monday, to examine the James River Canal, and report the condition of the same; as well as their opinion on the propriety or impropriety of further continuing the said Canal the present year, after existing contracts shall have been complied with.

A diabolical attempt has been made to assassinate the Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Geneva, N. Y. Mr. C. was called up on the night of the 17th ult. between 12 and 1 o'clock, when, on opening the door, two pistols were fired at him by some ruffians who stood upon the steps. Fortunately, the shots did not take effect upon the body of Mr C. but lodged in the door. Some college students are supposed to have been the perpetrators of this outrage.

Neither the resolutions on the subject of alleged invasions of state rights by the general government, nor those of an opposite character, were called up or acted upon during the late session of the Georgia legislature. A report was made by the committee, and adopted, in support of the grounds taken by the Governor in defence of the late treaty, and entering the solemn protest of the legislature against its annulment.

During the homeward voyage of the brig Forest, Captain Neal, lately arrived at this port from Buenos Ayres, while off the Brazil Banks, a curious accident happened. On the night of the 6th of October, about 10 o'clock, a light breeze playing, the brig sailed amongst 60 or 70 spermaceti whales—the largest and most powerful of this species of animals. The gambolling, curvetting, blowing and lashing of these creatures of the deep caused no small uneasiness to those on board, insomuch that all hands were ordered to the pumps. Fortunately no material injury was occasioned.—One huge fellow, came plump against the channels with such force as to leave 8 or 10 inches of his hide sticking on one of the bolts. Another gave such a blow to the broadside of the vessel, near the stern, that the helmsman was in imminent danger of annihilation. Had the vessel been going with velocity, the consequence would have been serious.

Indian Schools.—The government pays 15,500 dollars annually for the support of schools, &c. at 38 stations among various tribes of Indians. Of the schools 10 were established by the American Board of Foreign Missions, 7 by the Baptists, 6 by the United Foreign Missionary Society, 2 by the Moravians, &c. The society of Jesuits have a catholic school among the Indians of Missouri, which receives 800 dollars annually. The number of teachers (including their families) at all the schools is 281; number of scholars 1159.

A project is on foot to improve the navigation of the Mohawk river, so that steam boats may pass from Schenectady to Utica, N. Y. with their usual rapidity and without obstruction, except by a few locks, of three or four feet lift, at different places, on account of dams to be made to produce a still-water navigation, when the river is low, and so constructed that the ice and water may pass over them when the river is full. A rail road from Schenectady to Albany is also spoken of. It is said that the canal cannot accommodate the great trade that is springing up, and that additional means of transportation, to and from the west, must be adopted. It is not to be doubted, that this trade will mightily increase, and it will be unwise in the New-Yorkers not to open every possible avenue to keep it going. A canal around the falls of Niagara, as heretofore mentioned, is another of the projects for this purpose that has been urged, and something of the sort will certainly be necessary, when the waters of the Susquehannah shall be joined to the Erie canal, as it is probable they will be, and at an early day.

ILLINOIS.—The descriptions given by French writers of the Illinois country, when it was first visited by French settlers, were of the most captivating kind. Its beautiful scenery, patriarchal practices, fancy supposed mineral wealth, were painted in glowing colours, and a new paradise seemed to open for Frenchmen on the banks of the Illinois. A monastery of Jesuits was established at Kaskaskia, which is said to have had at one time upwards of 400 converts. The French of the settlements on the Illinois, like those of Indiana, soon degenerated, and by degrees assimilated their manners to those of the Indians, among whom they resided. The Illinois river runs a southwest course of nearly 400 miles, and joins the Mississippi about 18 miles above the mouth of the Missouri. It has a gentle current, unbroken by rapids, and is navigable for boats throughout its whole course.

The Editor of the Baltimore American states that the character, standing and talents of Dr. Kent, the new Governor of Maryland, are of the first order; and that under his direction and control, the affairs of the State will be administered with ability, wisdom and energy. The election of Dr. Kent has caused a vacancy in Congress for the district which he has ably represented for many years.—William Wootton, Esq. is talked of as his successor.

In the case of Mackie, Milne & Co. against William Cairns and others, decided on the 30th ult. in the Court of Errors of the State of New-York, it has been established, as the law of that state, that an assignment made by an insolvent debtor, in trust for the benefit of creditors, if it reserves for his own use any portion of the property conveyed, is void as to judgment creditors not assenting to it; and that it is void not merely with regard to the portion reserved, but wholly and entirely.—This decision overturns former practice, which of course also was, until this decision, the general impression as to what was law in such a case.

SLEEP WALKING.—A melancholy result from this unfortunate habit occurred on the 3d inst. at Norfolk, Va. A young lad named Seymour, serving on board the U. S. ship John Adams, as a loblolly boy, walked in his sleep out of the third story of Mr. Stavro's boarding-house, and upon coming in contact with the pavement, shattered the lower maxillary bone in a dreadful manner, dislocated and fractured his left wrist, and also made a compound fracture of his left thigh. Medical aid was immediately procured, and he is doing as well as could be expected. It is a remarkable circumstance attending this case, that the faculties of his mind appear in no degree affected by the severe concussions necessarily given to the brain in the fall—his conversation being perfectly rational, and his memory unimpaired.

About three and a half millions of dollars have been expended upon 11 or 12 forts now under construction, and it is estimated that two and a half millions more will be requisite to complete them. Fort Munroe, at Old Point Comfort has cost upwards of a million of dollars, and one quarter of a million more will be necessary to finish it. The Board of Engineers have projected other fortifications, "to be commenced as soon as possible," which are estimated to cost about four and a half millions of dollars.—They have also projected other works, "to be commenced at a later period," the cost of which is estimated at more than five millions of dollars.

The legislature of South Carolina have appropriated the sum of 12,000 dollars for the support of the transient poor of Charleston.—They have also incorporated a company to introduce the cultivation of the vine and silk into South Carolina, and have incorporated a company, to be called the Charleston Water company, with the exclusive privilege of introducing water into the city of Charleston, by aqueducts.

The New Brunswick Times informs us that a company of enterprising gentlemen have recently purchased several acres of land in the most beautiful part of that city, and intend to lay the same out in building lots, and sell them at reduced prices to purchasers, for the purpose of immediately erecting respectable dwelling houses thereon. Property there is rising, and the place begins to assume an air of new life, in consequence of the benefits expected to result from a resuscitated and well conducted College, and the anticipated advantages of the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

Several persons at Pawtucket, Mass. on Christmas eve, assembled in a room, where a fire of charcoal was kindled in an iron stove, without any funnel. They were all in a short time seized with violent spasms, and sickness of the stomach, and were incapable of escaping from the room. Their situation was fortunately discovered, and they were relieved, and in a short time all recovered.

A number of gentlemen from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Orleans, and many citizens of Kentucky, had arrived at Louisville on the 22 ult. which was the day fixed for receiving proposals for a contract for cutting the Louisville and Portland canal. It was expected that the deliberations of the Commissioners on the various offers, would occupy them for two or three days.

Green Room Intelligence.

Signor Cardon, who was for a considerable time the principal singer at the Opera House in Florence, has arrived in this city, and contemplates giving a concert.

Those two great and distinguished stars of the Drama, Cooper and Conway, are engaged to appear together at the Park theatre, N. Y. They commence in a few nights, and there is no doubt but that the public and the performers will both profit by this arrangement. Query!—would not the engagement of these two performers for twelve nights, in the place of Kean, satisfy the public, subserve the interest of the theatre, and prevent the responsibility that will attach itself to the Managers should "the grand representative of Shakespear's Heroes," be brought forward at this time?

The engagements of Mr. Kean, we understand, says the New York Advocate, are such as to prevent his visit to Philadelphia at this period. [Budget—Does Mr. N. expect to gull us in this way.] Cooper and Conway play next week, after which Kean concludes a short engagement, prior to a visit to Charleston, with part of the present company.

Mr. Kean in his flight from Boston, passed through Hampden, N. H. The paper printed in that town, says:—"We lately saw, in a Journal of visitors names, kept at Wale Factory Village, the following entry:

Dec. 20.—Edmundus Kean—Integer vitæ—scelerisque purus."

The plain English of which is, "a whole skin and a good conscience."

Mr. Hamblen has been engaged for seven nights at the Boston theatre, where he made his first appearance on Wednesday night, in the character of Hamlet. Mrs. and Miss Pelby are attached to the Boston company. Mrs. Greene from the London theatres, is announced to make her appearance in a short time.

Miss Kelly made her last appearance on Monday night at Boston, in the character of Lady Bell, in Arthur Murphey's comedy, entitled "Know your own Mind."

The Circus in Baltimore is advertised to close in about one week. The benefit nights are nearly completed—where the company will go next we are not informed—probably to Washington city.

A new comedy called "Paul Pry," was played for the first time at the Park Theatre, New York, on Wednesday evening. This piece was written for Liston, and has had an astonishing run at the Haymarket Theatre, London. The opera of Tancredi, by the Italian Troupe, is still performing with great success. It was played for the fourth time on Tuesday evening, and the critics speak in the most lavish terms of praise of the piece and of some of the performers.

The following notice of the theatre at Utica, N. Y. is copied from the last Albany Patriot:—"The very neat little Theatre recently erected by Mr. Gay, of the "Mansion House" was opened on Monday evening, under the management of Mr. H. A. Williams. We cordially wish all parties concerned in that institution a liberal reward for their labors; and all such as choose to think long enough for themselves, to visit it, abundance of harmless enjoyment; maugre the scowl of bigotry, and the frown of intolerance."

Mr. Ludlow with his theatrical corps has arrived at Mobile, Alab. Several of them are meritorious actors and in high standing among the profession.

A Huntsville (Alab.) paper contains the following flattering notice of Mr. Caldwell, the manager of the New-Orleans theatre:—"This gentleman has arrived on our boards in the characters of Hamlet, Duke Aranza in the Honey Moon, Damon, William Tell, Leon, &c. and has created a sensation rarely experienced by the lovers of the drama in any community. We feel sorry that it is not in our power to enter minutely into his merits, and do them ample justice by a critical analysis of his many new and surprising beauties, but we will sum up the whole by saying—for we think it but due to extraordinary talents to publish it, for the information of those who may not have seen it—that Mr. Caldwell possesses the power of pleasing in an extraordinary degree. His general knowledge of the drama, his versatility, aided by the natural advantages of a fine figure, expressive face, and melodious voice, render him the most pleasing actor we have ever witnessed. We regret for his sake as well as our own, that his talents have had so poor an opportunity of displaying themselves; the wretched barn in which they have been exhibited is completely calculated to depress all energies of talent, and to destroy all scenic illusion. But in compliment to the subject of these remarks, an audience could not have been collected in so miserable an apology for a Theatre; and yet Mr. C. has drawn together, in the most unpropitious weather for public amusement, our most respectable citizens, who unite with us in the opinion, that he is one of the best actors they have ever seen.—His Ode on the Passions we consider entitled to the greatest eulogy."

Miss Foote, says the Dumfries Courier, has played for five nights at that town to crowded houses, and small as the Dumfries theatre is, her shares of the profits (the half of every night's proceeds) amounted to upwards of 100£. In Glasgow she pocketed six times the sum; in Edinburgh she was also pretty successful, and altogether she appears to be in a fair way of making a fortune.

A new tragedy, with the title of Leonidas, has been played with great success at the Theatre Francais, in Paris. M. Pichat is the author of it.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

As introductory to the original tale on our first page, we should have said it was selected as the best presented for the "CASKET," and as such received the first premium.

"Sanite"—"Ganem"—"Milford Bard"—"Edwin, to Ephraim Doubtful, Esq."—"Night"—"E. C."—"Oxford Bard"—"Serenade"—"To Scribblers"—"L."—"I will not weep"—"The Parting"—"A. E. K."—"Conundrums"—"Enigmas," &c. are received this week.

The "Dream of Heaven" abounds in rich, sparkling and beautiful imagery—we wish it had been handed in at an earlier period; it shall appear next week. Several articles of merit which have not been noticed, shall appear as we can find room.

Noticing the circumstance of potatoes having been imported into this city from Liverpool, and sold at $1 per bushel, Mr. Niles of the Register, rather inconsistently enquires, where are our farmers? Our farmers are at their post, but we presume they are not endowed with the faculty of second-sight, or exactly competent to the task of drawing down supplies of rain at pleasure. Mr. N. should rather have asked, where was the rain?

The Legislature of Maryland has at length repealed the prohibitions which have heretofore existed against a valuable class of her citizens, the Jews, who are now, as they long since should have been, admitted to a participation of those rights and privileges of citizenship, which a weak policy or discreditable prejudice, has so unjustly withheld from them.

This measure must prove gratifying to all who are capable of rightly estimating the true principles of republican government. How unreasonable are those who would enforce bonds and penalties to regulate the operations of the mind; how contemptible and wicked in so frail and impotent a creature as man, to attempt to force or control the thoughts and opinions of another, to impose shackles upon those nobler and ethereal faculties which distinguish the human from the brute creation, and with which an omnipotent power has endowed him; but thanks to that power, the iron reign of superstition has been shaken in its strong holds, the clouds of bigotry and prejudice are fast disappearing from the face of the earth, and the sun of political and religious freedom is dispersing abroad its bright rays, to enlighten and instruct—may it never again be darkened, but continue henceforth to "grow brighter and brighter unto the perfect day."

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This paper has of late been considerably enlarged, and is now said to be the largest newspaper in the world. As regards the talent and skill displayed in its columns, and the minute attention which it at all times bestows upon the transactions at the seat of government, much might with justice and impartiality be said, in fact it would be difficult if not impracticable, to suggest any alteration in its management which should be for the better. We have often designed to speak of this publication and recommend it to the favorable attention of our readers, as a fair, comprehensive and invaluable chronicle of the times, both at home and abroad, where state papers and other documents of a public nature, are with the daily debates and proceedings in Congress recorded at large, in a manner, which has won for this journal a standing inferior to none in the Union, and justly entitles it to a liberal and extensive patronage.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The following are the remainder of the communications, a notice of which was commenced last week:

"The sea is before thee," &c. we were inclined to insert, but a perusal of the last stanza is not productive of the most favourable impressions, particularly the common place line, "And my eyes are now gazing to thank on my love."

"The muffled drum," &c. evinces considerable feeling, but it is injured by the introduction of phrases that partake too much of the horribly pathetic. "Frantic stare," "look'd aghast," and expressions of the kind, are seldom introduced with propriety or effect, particularly in a composition which depicts the sorrows of age, a period when the feelings are settled down to the calm, cold, and almost passionless state which attends the evening of life.

Lines "to my flute" have several objectionable passages: take for example the following verse:

Oh, no, when thy sweet notes are thrilling
The lovely vale along,
I then to thee captive willing,
I'm then the child of song.

The writer may be the child of music, but it is certainly questionable whether he be the "child of song," at least if this is a specimen of his poetical talent.

"Conscience" is by no means void of offence; the "murderer" disturbed in "Morpheus's arms," by the "poisoned arrow of conscience" beats every thing of the kind we have ever read, heard, or dreamed of. Richard the III.'s tent scene is tame and insipid, mere milk and water passion, when compared with this, when he wildly starts

From his thorny bed,
And then he cries
See, see! she dies—
Oh, oh! she's dead!

Well might he finish the terrible oh, oh, oh's with "distraction" and "fury," for it well nigh made our "hair to stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine," to peruse the horrible tale, and instead of crying "conscience avaunt," as we well might have done, we happily remembered the admirable exclamation of Hamlet, or the crooked back'd tyrant, (we forget which,) and mentally exclaimed, "Angels and ministers of grace defend us" from bombast such as this.

Next follow some "lines on love," sent to a young lady in the way of admonition or warning:

His bow once its strung, its shot, oh, how true,
Is not to be warded, dear maiden, by you;
But then let it come, when virtue's the shield,
Your heart it may enter and a pang you may feel.

Is certainly not unworthy the muse; the rest is in keeping with this specimen; but as the writer informs us that the piece, (he calls it a "poem") was "written by the author to a young lady," it is unnecessary to transcribe more here, as it is presumed the lady has herself a copy by this time.

"An Acrostic" on —— is the very best of the kind, but this species of composition is generally dull and uninteresting. Our modest author says, as he has at present little to do at "his calling," he has "turned his hand" to poetry. We would advise him, of all things, to turn it back again, as he will inevitably find his new calling more "stale, flat and unprofitable" than the last, whatever that last might have been.

The next which calls our attention is the prose story of "Montgomery and Caroline," two unfortunate lovers. This is an unfortunate thing altogether, at least we so surmise from a perusal of a very few lines. Who the unfortunate heroine was, we have not read far enough, as yet, to discover; but the unfortunate gentleman who acts as hero of the piece is introduced as the son of "a merchant who had retired from business with a fortune fit for the necessaries of life." We rather unfortunately stumbled on this passage in the very threshold, "retired from business!" with a "fortune fit for the necessaries of life."—why what a good natured, contented soul he must have been; and for fear that we might possibly disturb the "even tenor of his life," we forbear further to intrude upon his leisure or his ample fortune, but leave him to enjoy the quiet bliss which reigns in shades of oblivion.

Lines to Miss —— of ——, are still too imperfect for admission—the writer is mistaken in supposing our objections alluded to "penmanship." The manuscript is fair enough, but here our praise ends; there is neither measure, harmony, rhyme or reason, from beginning to end.

The lines on "Columbia and Liberty" are laid aside as being utterly incomprehensible; the writer brings forward a chain which "leads from earth to heaven," "through space's unbeaten road," one end of which is "secured by Columbia," "the other in heaven," whether as the means of "ascending and descending," or, like a "chain cable," to keep safely moored this mundane sphere, that this goodly frame, the earth, may ride out the storm which Capt. Symmes may create in his subterraneous investigations, or the comet occasion, should it peradventure visit our planet, we cannot possibly divine.

"Edmund on Mace," we are inclined to think, is not original.

A correspondent, who is "an ardent admirer of poetry, but not a poet," sends some lines by way of satire on such incubrations as have sometimes been published [illegible] the "goose Barnaby," &c. He has some fair hits, and the subject he has chosen is a legitimate one for the exercise of his satirical humour, but, for the present, we let the subject rest, in hopes that a reformation may take place without the use of such harsh correctives.

Our task is yet unfinished, and we must briefly note down the pieces as they present themselves, without entering into details, which may not be interesting.

"A Dream," beginning "Dark was the place," &c. has afforded some amusement, though the characters are by no means correctly drawn. "Ellen's downcast eyes and looks so meek," and "Rosa's sprightly tread," are not exactly true to nature—they would probably suit better reversed. However with this we have nothing to do, and dreams we know are not always under the guidance of truth and reason.

"I was wandering about in yonder town," is a very painful thing.

"Collectanea, No. I," is a miserable specimen as regards both taste and feeling. Did the writer imagine we would disgrace the N. E. Post, by inserting such coarse and more than trash as is found in some of his selections? If so, he has mistaken its character.

Song, "Let princes roll on," &c. "She was a maiden chaste and fair," &c. "On the death of the Rev. ——," "I've seen the ocean," &c. "Reflection," are remarkable for nothing, and will not be likely to add to the amusement of our readers, or to the fame of their respective authors. This is also the predicament in which "Lines to the memory of a friend" are placed. "O think not this short passage is of mine" is a bad line, as is also "My muse is too feeble to bright in such line," &c. With saying this much, we take our leave, and commend Mr. gossipmonger, sister and all, to the good graces of the "Sun."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 12 Schr Fame, Stuart, Gadsden Alvarado
Brig Minerva, Gelin, from Hamburg
Brig Lucifer, Dunn, from Cuba
Brig America, Hub, 20 days from Leghorn
Brig Unity, Cabot, from Calcutta, via New-York

CLEARANCES.

Jan 7 Brig Chance, Hoit, for Gibraltar
12 Brig Pacific, Worthington, for St. Augustine

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

CHANCES in the Union Canal Lottery, [illegible] Scheme, will advance from nine to ten dollars after the 17th inst. For lucky numbers apply at

GIBBS'

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 4 1-2 S. Third street Philadelphia.

PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

January 10, 1826.

The Third Annual Meeting of "The Provident Society for the employment of the Poor," was held at the House of Industry, this day, the Right Rev. Wm. White, President, in the chair.

Mr. Weir, on behalf of the late Board of Managers, presented the report of the proceedings of that board during the last year, accompanied by the Treasurer's statement of his accounts, and by the report of the Committee of Accounts. On motion, seconded, the Report was accepted, and referred to the Managers to be chosen for the present year, to be published according to their discretion.

The meeting then proceeded to elect officers, and a board of Managers, for the ensuing year: Messrs. Weir and Buckley were appointed tellers, who having received and counted the votes, reported that the following members were duly elected.

JOHN C. LOWBER, Sec'ry.

President—Right Rev. Dr. White.

Vice Presidents—Joseph Watson, Esq. and Robert Vaux.

Treasurer—Richard Price.

Secretary—John C. Lowber.

Managers—Thomas Astley, Silas E. Weir, Jacob Duston, Philip Garrett, John S. Henry, Henry Troth, Benjamin Tucker, Ambrose White, Richard Price, Joseph H. Dulles, Dr. John Y. Cooke, Henry M. Zollickoffer, Joseph Cresson, Solomon Allen, A. M. Buckley, F. Ermenger, Isaac Lawrence, John B. Ellison, William Ritchie, Thomas Dunlap, Samuel Jaudon, Abraham Hilyard, Thomas Zell, Ashbel G. Ralston.

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst. at Hamiltonville, by the Rev. Joseph D. Kennard, Mr. WILLIAM MAUL, to Miss MARY ANN HILL, of Philadelphia county.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, ROBERT HOWELL, to MARY, daughter of Aaron Ellis, of this city, formerly of Burlington county, New Jersey.

On Thursday, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, of Bucks county, Penn to Miss SOPHIA EARL, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 15th ult in Nashville, Tenn by the Rev. Wm. Hume, Mr. A. LAFAPIE, merchant, of this place, to Miss SOPHIA ANN JOSEPHINE MARTIN, second daughter of Mr. Martin Picquet, merchant, formerly of Philadelphia.

On the 8th inst. by Isaac Boileau, Esq. PATRICK M'HENRY, to NANCY WILLIAMSON, all of Philadelphia county.

On Thursday, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Duponceau, Mr. ISAAC CARPENTER of this city, to Miss REBECCA LINCORN of Kingsessing.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. GEO. W. DUNN, merchant, to Miss FRANCES LOUISA DUNN EMERY, all of this place.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. H. Boughaus, Mr. JOHN OBRIEST, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss ANN, daughter of Daniel Charges, of the District of Penn Township.

On the 10th inst. at Reading, Penn. by the Rev. Jno. F. Grier, CHRISTOPHER KENDALLE, merchant, of Philadelphia, to VALERIA, daughter of the late Joseph O'Brien, Esq. formerly of Newburyport, Mass.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Wm. V. Harrold, Mr. THOMAS HEWITT, jr. merchant, to Miss MARY, daughter of Cornelius Tiers, Esq. all of this city.

On Friday evening, the 6th instant, by the Rev. Wm. M. Engles, the Rev. THEOPHILUS PARVIN, of Buenos Ayres, to Miss MARY, daughter of the late Hon. Caesar A. Rodney, Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. S. to Buenos Ayres.

DIED,

On the morning of the 7th inst. ROBERT, son of William R. Thompson, aged 8 years and 10 months.

On Tuesday, the 10th inst. JAMES STEWART, in the 44th year of his age.

On Monday evening, Mr. PETER S. POOLE, of consumption, in the 41st year of his age.

On Saturday last, Mr. CHRISTIAN A. SPECK, aged 38 years, after a long and lingering disease.

On Tuesday morning, the 10th inst. in her 83d year, Mrs. MARY DEAN, wife of the late Wm. Dean, Esq. of Montgomery county.

On Tuesday, after a painful and distressing illness, Master THEODORE COURVILLE PAGE, aged 11 years and 4 days.

On Friday, the 30th ult. in the town of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Penn. JACOB GREST, a native of Philadelphia, and for many years past Post Master of Wilkesbarre, aged about 43 years.

At Wilmington, N. C. on the 1st inst. in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. HENRIETTA HOGAN, consort of Wm. Hogan, Esq. of this city.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. MARGARET SHOEMAKER, widow of the late Charles Shoemaker, in the 55th year of her age.

On Wednesday morning, the 11th instant, in this city, REBECCA OYNCHE.

On Monday, the 9th instant, Mrs. MARY B. wife of Thomas Eldridge.

On the 3d inst. at Petersburg, Virginia, Lieut. JOHN ELLIS, of the Columbian Navy, a native of Philadelphia.

On Thursday, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Daniel Hocker, in the 55th year of her age.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst. HARRIET WHITAKER, daughter of James Whitaker, aged 4 years.

On Friday morning, the 6th instant, RACHEL GARDNER, in the 74d year of her age.

On Sunday morning, the 8th inst. Mr. JOHN FIELD, merchant.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

THE Eighth Quarterly Meeting of the Franklin Institute will be held on Monday, January 16th, at six o'clock.

The Annual Election for Officers for the Institute will be held on the afternoon of the same day. Poll to open at two o'clock and close at half past 5.

jan 14—3t WM. STRICKLAND, Secretary.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

A BLACK DOG.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, on the Point No Point Road, above Kennington, on the 1st inst. a black Newfoundland Dog. The said Dog weighed twenty odd, is a jet black, has long flap ears, long tail, tipped with white, long fine hair, has a white stripe on his breast, his front feet are white, and the tip of his hind feet are also white. Ten dollars will be given for the dog and five for the discovery of the thief or fifteen for both.

SAMUEL MORRIS LYNN.

January 9, 1826. [4 4t*

House and Store to Let.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, the large and convenient house in Hollidaysburg, opposite the Tavern, on the Philadelphia and Wilmington post road, with about four acres of land attached thereto, on which is a stable and coach house.

Also, on the same lot is a convenient stone store house, which has been occupied for that purpose for over a year, and has had a liberal share of custom. The property is in a healthy situation and good neighborhood, and will be rented long there or to persons as may be agreed upon. Possession will be given on the 1st of the next month. Enquire of the Subscriber in the township of Chester.

Jan 4—4t* DENNIS J. MAHER.

ADVANCE OF TICKETS.

PRESENT price only nine dollars Union Canal prize scheme dollars. UNION CANAL LOTTERY. Seventh Class to be drawn in ten minutes on the 1st day of next month (February). The amount of the very liberal and consequently necessary of the above tickets, the price will be advanced to ten dollars after Monday next. The Holders of which tickets they can be had at the present low rate of nine dollars, shares in proportion, by the package or single ticket, at

CONINE'S,

No. 7 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Orders post paid promptly attended. [jan 14—4t

Hill's Village Dialogues, &c.

FIFTY copies of Hill's Village Dialogues, [illegible] price. This work is to be purchased for about the cost of the paper—the printer's and binder's work gratuitous.

Hill's Village Schools.

The Universal Letter Writer.

Hill's Arithmetic, [illegible]

Hill's Dialogues, [illegible] Universal Letter Writer, Universal Hymn Book.

Hill's Arithmetic, [illegible]

The Republican Spelling Book.

The Republican Directory for 1826.

Hill's Geography of the States.

Hill's Geography of the World.

Hill's Geography of Palestine.

Hill's Geography of Jerusalem and a variety of Miscellaneous Books, [illegible] suitable for private and public schools, [illegible] at the

BOOK SHOP, 124 S. Fifth st.

BOARDING.

TWO or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with good boarding, on moderate terms, at No. 6 Chancery Lane, between Front and Second Streets, two doors from [illegible]

dec 31.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

Travellers Take Notice.

THE Valley Forge Kimberton, and Yellow Springs Stage Office is removed from J. Vanhorkirk's, (Union Hotel) to A. M'Calla's Tavern, sign of the White Swan, in Race street, above Third.

The above Stage will leave Kimberton (during the winter) every Friday morning at 9 o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia at 3 o'clock—leave M'Calla's every Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Kimberton at 3 o'clock.

Further information can be obtained by applying to

A. M'CALLA,

Agent for the Proprietors in Philadelphia.

All Baggage at its owner's risk. jan 14—tf

ADVANCE OF TICKETS.

THE public will please take notice, that tickets in the 7th class, UNION CANAL LOTTERY, will positively advance from the price of nine to ten dollars, on the 17th January, inst.

HIGHEST PRIZE $50,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of $50,000		45 prizes of	$500
1 do.	20,000	114 do.	100
2 do.	10,000	228 do.	50
3 do.	5,000	1710 do.	20
2 do.	3,970	14364 do.	10
30 do.	1,000		

For capital prizes in the above scheme, apply to

P. I. DECKER,

N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

P. S. Tickets from the country or elsewhere, post paid, inclosing cash or prize tickets, will meet with punctuality and despatch. Jan. 7—tf

DRAFTS COLLECTED.

AT COHEN'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 33 South Third street, Drafts on the following places are collected at moderate charges—

Baltimore,	Richmond, Virginia,
Washington City,	Petersburg, do.
Georgetown,	Norfolk, do.
Alexandria,	Fayetteville, N. C.
Lynchburg, Virginia,	Charleston, S. C.
Wm. Sparrow, do.	Savannah, Georgia.
Fredericksburg, do.	Augusta, do.

And where Southern Bank Bills are taken at the smallest discounts. J. I. COHEN, jr. & BROTHERS.

dec 24—tf

WANTED ON MORTGAGE,

$2000 FOR which good terms and the most ample security will be allowed.

Enquire of ARDON DAVIS,

dec 17—4t No. 140 North Second street.

English and Classical Academy,

BY T. WATSON & S. M. GAYLEY,

AT No. 73 PINE STREET.

IN which institution are taught the Latin and Greek languages in connexion with the various branches of an English education.

Terms per Quarter. Spelling, Reading and Writing, $6—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, with rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, $8—Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution and Mathematics, $10—Latin and Greek, 10 dollars. dec 31—tf

TO BE LET,

A STORE, with other apartments, to accommodate a small family. For further particulars enquire at No. 122 Spruce street, third door above Fifth, north side. dec 11—tf

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,

TOGETHER with a very extensive STOCK, among it a very superior flock of about 240 head of full-blooded Merino sheep—situated in Deerfield township, Cumberland county, West New Jersey, on the Stage Road from Philadelphia to Bridgeton, about seven miles from the latter place, being a port of entry on the Cohansey Creek.

No. 1. A Tavern at which is kept the post-office and 10 acres of land. The house is convenient, and provided with the necessary out-buildings, as barn, stabling, sheds, &c.

No. 2. A Farm, containing about 170 acres of Land, 30 of which are heavy timbered with chestnut, hickory and white oak, the cleared land is highly improved and divided and fenced in lots of 10 acres each—there are four good orchards of the best fruit. The farm-house is large and commodious, 40 by 30, with extensive barn, buildings 50 by 30—the whole in perfect good order and repair, and the house lately new painted. Attached to the premises are three barns, cribs, a gear house, sheep houses, to accommodate 400 sheep. And a little distance from said farm house another farm house, provided with every convenience, and may be easily divided into two farms. The property is complete good fence.

No. 3. A Farm, adjoining the above property, containing about 92 acres, of which 3 are heavy timbered with chestnut, hickory and white oak. This farm contains a two story house, one end recently new, a good barn and a blacksmith shop on the main road—an excellent stand.

No. 4. A Farm, situated about a mile from the above property, containing about 160 acres, 60 of which very heavy timbered land, and about 6 acres natural meadow—the whole in good fence. A creek nearly surrounds this property, and adjoining to it is a grist mill. The farm is provided with a comfortable house, barn, and outbuildings.

No. 5. A lot of 91 acres, lately cleared and now in timothy and clover—the fence is in good order.

No. 6. A tract of Wood Land, containing about 10 acres, principally white oak, and 2 acres of cedar swamp.

No. 7. A lot of Wood Land, about 12 acres, distant four miles from Bridgeton.

Together, with the above accounts, will be sold on the 4th day of March next, 240 head of stock raised from an imported Spanish Buck, all young and thrifty sheep, and in the best condition—12 head of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, &c.—together with all the stock of hay, grain and fodder—also all the farming utensils, consisting of wagons, carts, ploughs, four horse teams, about, every thing necessary to carry on farming on an extensive plan.

The water on the premises is abundant and excellent, and the property has been highly improved for these last twelve years, and at least ten thousand dollars have been laid out on it for that purpose. The situation is very healthy, romantic and remarkably healthy, the soil good, very retentive of manure, and easily cultivated, the markets are near, and the produce brings as high a price as either in Philadelphia or New York. The stages from Philadelphia to Cape May pass the different houses daily, the places of public worship and school houses are adjoining the property.

The above property will be sold low, on liberal terms, and part may remain on the property, secured by bond and mortgage, at a low interest. The terms of the property are unlocked, and perfect title may be given when desired.

For particulars and terms apply to

LEWIS MAILLARD,

On the premises, or to

LEWIS KRUMBHAAR,

Philadelphia, or to

FRED. GERHARD,

New York.

jan 7—4t*

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, cheap for Cash or approved Notes or acceptances, the following Fonts of second hand type, which is very little worn, having been used only in stereotyping.

[illegible] large Pica Roman, about [illegible] cast.

[illegible] do. Pica, No. 4 do. which will be put up in such Lots as may suit purchasers.

[illegible] Pica, No. 4 do.

[illegible] Do. No. 4 do.

[illegible] Bourgeois Roman do.

[illegible] Do. do. White cast, handsome.

[illegible] Minion. do. do.

[illegible] Nonpareil. do. do.

[illegible] Pearl, small fonts made up at short notice.

[illegible] Diamond.

[illegible] Brevier, Roman does not cost very little worn, having been used to print part of 2 No. of a weekly paper and be sold now.

All kinds of Job Type, new and beautiful, together with all kinds of Printing Materials.

Apply to J. HOWE.

At the Stereotyping Foundry and Printers' Warehouse, corner of Crown and Cedar, what [illegible]

dec 17—tf

LANGUAGES.

Taught at the Franklin Academy, back of No. 77 Arch street by FRANCE VAR

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

The following lines are selected from a short poem written by an intelligent and accomplished Lady of New-York, on the first Excursion of the Steam Boat Washington, Captain Bunker, a new boat remarkable for speed and elegance.

O'er the bright waters haste we; and our speed
The wind's capricious aid disdains to heed;
Our galley's haughty prow the wave divides,
And mocks each hidden current's swelling tides;
As with instinctive life, on flies she fast,
While idly travels in her wake the blast.
Like sea-born Leviathan risen to-day
From ocean's caves along its breast to play,
That strong in giant bulk, defying fear,
Sunders the rolling surf in [illegible] career;
So moves she, docile to the secret helm,
And walks with rushing step the liquid realm.

We pass blue hills and shores, and mark the spires
Slow sinking, where the city dim retires;—
That isle-enthroned city to our pride,
Beneath whose feet the circling waters wide
Meet and pay homage! * * * * *

Well may we love these glorious waves, and range
Proudly in [illegible] o'er the wave's [illegible] change.
Since first they yielded to the keel, and few
Over their light foam the frail and fleet canoe,
Whose [illegible] form upon its venturous way,
Seemed like a sea-crew darting through the spray,
Till now a thousand sails along them sweep,
And this broad pile, that bulwark'd on the deep,
Glides on her mission as a floating isle,
By shores where all the social triumphs smile,
Herself a marvel as she wheels alar,
By Fulton's mighty spell, an ocean-car—
Well may we number, with admiring thought,
The slow advances time and science wrought,
Since enterprize, each danger prompt to brave,
With her first feeble means essayed the wave—
Since the small skiff, while toiled the labouring oar,
Crept o'er the wave, and hugged the safer shore;
Till, as the weary boatman marked the light
And waving pinion speed the sea-gull's flight,
And felt his arm grow powerless as he plied,
While adverse beat the North wind's airy tide;
Fired with new hopes he shaped the spreading sail,
And winged his bark to drift before the gale.
Thus, with alternate progress and delay,
Ages on ages saw his timid way
Tread scarce more firm, than while the world was young,
Till when, at FULTON's call, invention sprung
Instant to being, in full strength, and swayed
Her ready vassal, steam's transcendant aid!

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors—Let me call your attention to a species of simpletons who infest our streets, whose highest accomplishments seem to consist in tieing the cambric around their throats, producing their frills, and giving their ruffles room, displaying their fine hang-up coats, twisting the string that dangles from their canes, or planting their hats triumphant on their eyes, to guard the scented outside of their brain, and twirling the rattling cluster of their seals, those dear supplies for emptiness of scull, to smoothe their fingers, and preserve their nails; to bow, to smile, to chatter and decide on every subject, whether right or wrong. Now, let me breathe, for I feel some remorse in so treating the silly creatures; their minds contain as little or not as much as those of children of eight years of age, and it seems to be unnecessary that they should be thus cut up.

CYPRIAN.

Answers to the Conundrums in our last.

1. My wife's father's child; that is my wife herself.
2. Civil.
3. Reviver.
4. Perpetual motion—also, wealth.
5. Because it turns *hops* into *shops*.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is a certain plant used in dyeing, worse than a madman?

2. Why is an ardent lover's passion like a gas-light?

3. You eat me, you drink me, deny it who can,
I'm sometimes a woman, and sometimes a man.

4. Why is every civil magistrate,
Like water in a freezing state?

5. What kind of men make the best soldiers?

6. There is a word which becomes shorter by adding two letters to it. What word is it?

7. Why is the letter B like an improver of high ways?

8. What is a never failing mode of preventing any chimney from smoking?

9. What word is that which is no longer after another word has been added to it?

10. Why is the man who bets wagers, a more estimable character than he who does not bet?

11. Why is it not right to eat potatoe skins?

12. My whole's a well known solemn sound;
If to behead me be your pleasure,
A female common name is found;
Once more beheaded, I'm a measure.

DR. FRANKLIN.

"Friend Franklin," said Myers Fisher, the celebrated Quaker lawyer of Philadelphia, one day to the Dr. "thee knows almost every thing; can thee tell me how I am to preserve my small beer in the back yard? My neighbours are often tapping it of nights."

"Put a Barrel of old Madeira by the side of it," replied the Doctor—"let them but get a taste of the Madeira, and I'll engage they will never trouble the small beer any more."

This same great Philosopher used to say "that if parents would but give their sons an early taste for the Madeira of Learning, they would hardly ever take to the detestable small beer of vice."

HORSES.—When your Horses discharge water plentifully from the mouth (which some suppose to be in consequence of their feeding on the latter growth of grass) it is proposed to give two spoonsful of fine salt, and half a spoonful of fine powdered rosin daily, for 3 or 4 days, then desist for a day or two, and repeat it at intervals, for some time. An observing friend, who is willing to do good and to communicate it, remarks, "the benefit experienced, from using the above method, has been sufficient to authorise its recommendation to further trial."

AKENS & PATTERSON,

CABINET MAKERS,

No. 33 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,

One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms. july 16—6m*

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Mill Seat, situate within eighteen miles of this city, on a large and never failing stream of water, with fall sufficient for the use of factories of almost any kind, and within two miles of tide water.—There has been some improvements made, such as a firm and substantial dam, &c. There are about twenty acres attached to the seat, with the water privilege on the opposite side. As a situation for factories this seat combines many advantages seldom to be met with in the same distance of Philadelphia. Application to be made at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. dec 3—tf

GEORGE FARR'S

CITY CLOTHING STORE,

No. 204 Market street, above Sixth street,

HAS received, by late arrivals, an elegant assortment of Hurst's and Sheppard's super blue, black, and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; Valencia, Toilenett, Silk cut Velvet and other Vestings, which will be made in the most fashionable style, and from 15 to 20 per cent lower than can be purchased in the United States. Likewise on hand, a general assortment of ready made Linen. sept 3—1y

SNYDER'S CELEBRATED

Stomachic Bitter Cordial,

IS with a good degree of confidence recommended to the public, and every family will find it useful to keep it constantly by them. It will be found useful in the following complaints, viz: sick stomach, loss of appetite, cholera morbus, bowel complaint, dysentery, coughs; and is one of the best medicines ever offered to the public, for the summer complaint in children.

(A label of directions on each bottle.)

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at No. 23 Lombard street, by Z. Holmes, and by Thatcher & Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets—also at No. 123 South Water street. [illegible] 24—tf

Select Seminary for Both Sexes;

Day and Evening, at No. 63 Union street, one door above Third street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to the Boy's apartment, he has taken the Girls' apartment of the Seminary lately occupied by P. Cool, where he teaches Males and Females, (in separate apartments, both day and evening,) all the customary branches of English education, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Book Keeping, Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superfices and Solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.—Short Hand also will be taught in classes; young Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to complete their education, will do well to call as early as possible and take their seats. Nothing shall be omitted which will tend to the benefit of the pupils, both as regards their attainment of literature and the improvement of their morals. Terms made known at the Seminary.

dec 17—3m DAVID HUTTON

C. F. L. ALBRECHT,

Manufacturer of Piano-Fortes

OF every description, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now ready at his WARE ROOM, No. 134 SOUTH SECOND ST. a few PIANO FORTES of superior construction and tone, finished in the most elegant and fashionable style.

ALSO FOR SALE,

An elegant Olique Patent Rosewood Piano Forte, inlaid with brass, Wallen Maker—just imported from London per Ship Hudson, via New York. dec 17—6m

NEW SCHOOL,

Near Second street, No. 16 Elfreth's Alley

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a School for both sexes, in which will be taught the following branches:

Junior Class, (to be taught by Ann L. Leeds) spelling, reading, and needle-work.

Senior Class, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, and the use of the Globes and Mathematics.

Those attending the Junior Class, will come a part of each day (if their advancement require it) into the room of the Senior Class. Terms at the School-room.

N. LEEDS.

N. B. Parents in the country can have their children boarded with the subscriber at a moderate price.

dec 17—tf

JACKSON HOUSE.

No. 14 South Fifth street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

JOHN JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he has removed from No. 14 Locust street, to No. 14 South Fifth street. Where, by an unremitted attention, and a choice selection of superior Wines, and Liquors, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Conceiving a requisition necessary, the Bar will furnish Relishes of various denominations, viz. Ham, Tongues, Sausages, Soused Tripe, &c. and an Ordinary at 11 o'clock.

J. J. ever thankful for past favours, assures his friends and customers, that every exertion will be used for their comfort. dec 17—tf

☞SMITH's

CHEAP SHOE STORE

No. 336 MARKET ST. near Tenth st.

GENTLEMEN's Welington Boots $2.50 to 4.50
Youth's Welington Boots 2.00 to 3.00
Youth's Dancing Pumps, superior 87 cts. to 1.25
Gentlemen's Morning Slippers 62 cts
Gentlemen's Over shoes, excellent quality, 2.00
Ladies silk Valencia and Lasting Slippers .90 to 1.25

Misses' Kid Boots, constantly on hand at wholesale, at $5.50 per doz. worthy the attention of shoe dealers in general throughout the city.

Valencia & Everlasting, assorted from $1.12 to 1.62.

A large quantity of Boots and Shoes, of every description, 400 pair Brogans, suitable for the southern market. JOS. B. SMITH.

sept 3—tf

SHOES.

1000 pair of Philadelphia made Shoes of the following kinds, Men's wax calfskin Monroes and shoes, Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Boy's Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Ladies' fine leather-welt boot heels straps, Ladies' fine leather Jeffersons without heels, just received and for sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, in Store, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Welington boots, wax calfskin Monroe boots and shoes, Cordovan Monroe boots and shoes, Men's coarse laced boots and shoes, Ladies' Morocco and fine leather boots and shoes, Ladies Valencia, Lasting, and Morocco slippers, Women's common leather boots and shoes, Misses and Childrens morocco and leather boots and shoes.

Shoe Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Trunks, &c. &c. all of which is offered by the dozen or single pair, at the lowest cash prices by J. MILLMAN,

No. 265 Market street, southeast corner of Eighth. nov 19—tf

Printing Press—For Sale.

A FIRST rate Washington Press, super-royal size, has run about six months. Warranted to be a first rate press. Apply to J. HOWE.

Corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

dec 31—tf

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

No. 128 North Third street,

A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattresses of the best quality, Live Geese Feathers, well dried, Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Sea-faring Men, and persons about to commence Housekeeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattresses, and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

*** Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with alacrity and despatch. [illegible]—1y

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT Letters of Administration were granted us on the 27th day of September, 1825, by the Register of Wills, for the city and county of Philadelphia, to the estate of Christopher Vanartsdalan. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly attested, to

FRANKLIN VANSANT, Administrator.
PHOEBE VANARTSDALAN, Administratrix.

dec. 24—tf

NEW YORK HOTEL,

No. 157 GREENWICH STREET,

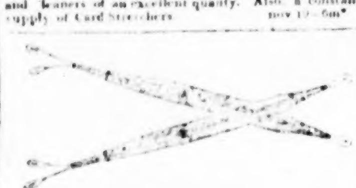
A few doors north of Courtland Street,

J. WATERMAN having taken the above large and commodious establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Gentlemen who may give his house the preference, are assured that every exertion will be used to render their stay comfortable and agreeable.

aug. 27—tf

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and Expeditiously executed;
ON MODERATE TERMS.
☞ At the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, back of No. 53 Market street.

☞ BUTTERWORTH'S wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron work, all kinds of tin work for machinery, under the shoe store S. W. corner of Market and Third streets, and No. 441 North Second street Philadelphia. On hand a quantity of Combplate and Leaners of an excellent quality. Also, a constant supply of Card Stretchers. nov 12—6m*



PHILADELPHIA.

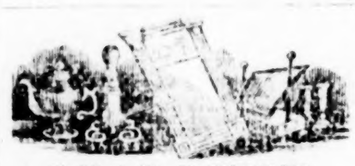
Suspender Manufactory,

No 2 Bank street, 2d door below Market street, adjoining John's Tavern.

WHERE the subscriber manufactures and keeps always on hand, a more extensive variety of PATENT SUSPENDERS of every description than has heretofore been offered for sale in this city, many of which are made upon new and improved plans and fashions. In point of style, workmanship and quality of materials they are surpassed by none, and will be sold Wholesale or Retail, cheaper than they can be bought, of the same quality, at any other manufactory in the United States. Also Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Cravat Stiffners, Rosin Belts, Sword Belts, Gun Strapping, Belts, Suspender Webbing, &c. Also for sale at No. 13 N. Third Street, North corner of Church Alley.

ABRAHAM L. VANHORN.

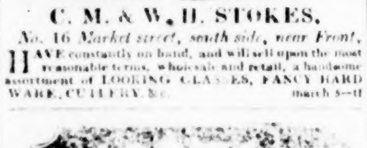
nov 19—1y



C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARD WARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 5—tf



ARTIFICIAL TEETH

MADE and repaired by J. DRUMMOND, at No. 27 North Eight street. sept 17—6m*

GREAT & FASHIONABLE MILITARY STORE.

WM. G. CREASE offers for sale, at his Military Store, No. 41, South-East corner of Third and Chesnut streets,

A general assortment of MILITARY GOODS,
Swords of the most fashionable figures and forms,
Dirks of different figures,
Gold, silver, gilt, plated, worsted and cotton Epaulets,
Silk & worsted Sashes, Balls, Cap Cords, Cord, Fringes, &c.
Sword Belts of different kinds and Belt Plates,
Sword Chains and Sword Knots,
Cap Chains and Cap Plates,
Bead and Plume Sockets, and Feathers of every description—with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Orders from any part of the United States [illegible] and despatch.

N. B. Feathers cleaned, dyed and repaired at the shortest notice. jan 7—6m*

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—At that spacious and long established warehouse, at the S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, will be exhibited for private sale, from this period until the first of March, a vast number of the most fashionable and well made saintary BEDS, of various sizes, that have ever been offered for sale on this continent. The materials are comprised of English ware proof ticking of a late importation and Feathers that have undergone an original process not known by any other Upholsterers in the city; they are so well prepared that they will need no airing in the warmest day of our climate. There are also 12 pure curled hair Mattresses, 75 Spanish and Carolina moss Mattresses of every size, 40 Field Post Bedsteads together with 800 pair Venetian Window Blinds, embracing almost every fashion, the pattern and size now extant. There are some splendid patterns of the most modern and tasteful kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered to the public at the most reduced prices ever presented to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances.

BARTLESON & HARMER.

Jan. [illegible]—1y S. E. Corner of Pine & Second Streets.

REMOVAL.

STUBBS & ALLAN respectfully inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have removed their BLACKING MANUFACTORY to No. [illegible] Market street Philadelphia, where orders will, as usual, be promptly attended to. dec 3—tf*

Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,

march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine st.

Dr. Jones' Celebrated

UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS Medicine is composed of ten ingredients, every one of which are innocent and healing to the human system, and have been administered to the smallest children with a good effect. This medicine is recommended to the public, and can be administered in all diseases with safety. It is remarkable for curing Intermitting, Coughs, and Billious, and takes but a few doses to remove the Bile entirely from the stomach, and is healing and reviving to the system. This Medicine is likewise recommended for its virtue in curing the Rheumatism, Scrophula, Piles, Gout, Bamars, Kings Evil, Consumption, &c. in all which diseases it has been administered with great success by the subscriber, and when properly applied has never been known to fail of having the desired effect, which it does not require a long trial, for a few doses will render satisfaction to the patient. Certain cure for the Ague and fever, from three to six days is the longest time required to effect a cure; it matters not how long the patient has been afflicted. For further particulars apply at the N. W. corner of Third and Shippen streets, or at No. 433 Market street, Philadelphia, where I have an Office, private room, and residence to accommodate all persons, whose orders will be attended to.

JOHN JONES, M. D.

N. B. I have means which is a certain cure for all afflictions. nov. 12—1y

☞ IMPORTANT!

IN the event of the loss of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering, the HAIR, through sickness or other cause, to be enabled to renew and preserve its growth, must be a desirable consideration to those concerned. Such is the established efficacy of

Elliott's Hair Restorative

Upon the capillary system. A very few applications of it, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant. It eradicates from the membrane, the Scurf or Dandruff, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair; and by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will become Healthy and Thick, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants or children, whose hair appear deficient.

HEAD-ACHE.

Its emolient, cooling, gently stimulating, and delicately aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior Capillary Vegetable Lotion. Its effects, as experienced by many subject to nervous headache, or occasional pains in the head, feverish heat, &c. (which in many instances cause the hair to fall off,) warrants its recommendation, in such cases, as a most benign cephalic.

*** Sold by EMANUEL KRAIL, 92, N. W. corner of Walnut and Second street, nearly adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House; J. W. NEWHOUSE, 146, North Third street; and CHARLES CONDE, 114, North Fifth, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia, at 50 cents per Bottle. tf

AMERICAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 101, on the North side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

THIS long established company having reduced their premiums to a mere trifle, offer to make insurance against Loss or Damage by FIRE on Houses, Barns, Factories, Mills, Machinery, Merchandize, Furniture, and in fine, on property of every description, in Town or Country, on the most unexceptionable terms, either as to premium or construction. The most satisfactory security is afforded for their ability to meet all probable losses, as besides a Capital of Half

A MILLION OF DOLLARS,

authorised by law, a great portion of which is paid in and well secured, they have a reserved fund of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to meet any annual demand that may be made upon them.

The very trifle required to be paid down in order to save the insured from serious loss, or perhaps total ruin should be a sufficient inducement with every one, whether, Trader, Manufacturer, or Mechanic, to avail himself of the opportunity offered to perform a duty so essentially important to their families and themselves.

Application will be received and answered without a moment's delay by JOB BACON, Sec'ry.

oct. 29—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds and Approaching Consumptions.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lancaster County, ss.

For the information of the public, I do hereby certify, that the following persons whose names are herein mentioned, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the aldermen of the city of and being in Lancaster, sworn or affirmed, severally deposed and declared, that they had made use of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, (or Indian Specific) upon themselves, with the greatest success, for the curing of coughs, colds, asthmas, consumptions, spitting of blood and diseases of the breast and lungs—and that in every instance, their effects were complete and infallible, will fully appear by the following testimony of those who have used them:

Peter Albright, aged 34, of the city of Lancaster.—Conrad Mixel, aged 31 years, Lancaster county. John Barr, of New Castle county, (Del.) aged 27. Elizabeth McKew, aged 30, of Lancaster county. Benjamin Wilson, aged 53 years, Bucks county 2 years ill. Nathan Jones, aged 27. Jacob Sollebergen, aged 30. John Burgius, aged 30. Adam Werfell, aged 48, of Lancaster county. Each of the above named persons labored under most violent coughs, pains and stitches in their sides and breast, for a long time, accompanied with night sweats, hectic fevers, &c. were completely cured by using a few bottles of Indian Specific. Severally sworn and affirmed to, 1819.

Henry Barre, aged 20, of Strasburg, Lancaster county, a long time exceeding ill with a violent cough, pain and stitches in his sides and breast, hectic fever and night sweats, and every symptom of consumption—a complete cure by using his Indian Specific, in a very short time, and is now one year and no return, and continues well and healthy. Affirmed and subscribed to, Sept. 20th, 1825.

Sworn or affirmed to their respective statements, on the dates to each respectively annexed, before me.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal this 4th day of February, 1824, in the city of Lancaster. SAMUEL DALE, [L. S.]

Agents for the sale of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, or Indian Specific—CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eighth street, and SCHAEFFER and GRAHAM, Druggists, South Second street, Philadelphia; or of the Proprietor, in Lancaster city.

A CARD.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of Lancaster, respectfully informs the public that he has withdrawn the agency for the sale of his INDIAN SPECIFIC from Messrs. THATCHER & THOMPSON, Druggists of Market street and has appointed Messrs CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eight st. second door below Chesnut street, GRAHAM AND SCHAFFER, 258 South Second street, and DANIEL B. SMITH, corner of Sixth and Arch street, his agents for Philadelphia. He begs to impress on the public, that NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE—a base composition has been attempted to be imposed on the public, by a counterfeit imitation of his valuable medicine. oct 8—tf

TROTTER'S

PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

COUGHS and Colds, even in their first stages not only affect the lungs, and debilitate the constitution but absolutely destroy them. Persons afflicted with Coughs or Colds, generally presume they will subside spontaneously, but how vain is this presumption! Such persons do in the language of the learned and admirable Armstrong, forget they are

Oft the source
Of fatal woes, a Cough that foams with blood,
Asthmas, and inflammation of the lungs
Or the slow minings of the hectic fire.

The true cause of these complaints, namely Coughs and Colds, is a suppression of perspiration. The cold, the damp, the wet weather, or the frequent changes which take place in the atmosphere, occasion the body to become affected. In consequence of that, the pores and outlets of the skin, which in time of health are always breathing out a fine fluid, become so shut up, that the perspirable matter, instead of circulating freely through the system, recoils upon the blood, fills the vessels copiously abundantly and vitiates its quality. Hence oftentimes the Cough or Cold, though slight, settles upon the lungs, turns terminates in Habitual Cough, or confirmed Asthma, or Inflammation of the Lungs, or in the calamitous disorder of a Consumption.

About [illegible] years has the herb (Horehound) from which the PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is prepared, been held in the highest estimation. In old Coughs, recent and long standing Asthmas, this medicine is decidedly the most safe and effectual remedy. Persons afflicted with Wheezing or Hoarseness, a straightness of the breast accompanied with Cough or Difficulty of Breathing, slight Coughs or Colds, cannot have recourse to a more excellent Medicine, in the disorders of Consumptions, and against the calamitous effects of which it is so peculiarly excellent. It creates appetite in the consumptive individual, and nourishes the constitutions of those patients, which have been shattered by a distressing Cough, a severe Cold, &c. &c. and invigorates so as to restore them to the blessings of pristine health and vigor.

The true Pectoral Balsam of Horehound is sold in Philadelphia, by SMITH & FEARSALL, Market street, and ELLIS & GRIFFITHS, Chesnut street; in New York, by BULL & BOWNE, Pearl street, and O. HULL & Co. 221 Broadway. oct 27—3m

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 66 Locust street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. Jan. 1—tf

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 200 North Third street,
500 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
100 do. fine White do. do.
300 Reams Hardware Paper,
800 do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,
190 do. Music Paper,
130 do. Medium Printing, of different kinds.
750 do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Quarto Post, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.
*** The highest price given for rags. aug 13—tf

WATCHES.

THE subscriber offers to the public, a few of the newly invented Repeating Watches of Jappy and Co.—These watches, as they are less complex, are less liable to get out of order than those on the old principle, and not half the expense for cleaning.

There is no repeating mainspring in the above watches. The arbor end of the time-spring, pressing upon the striking work, the Ratchet communicates the repeating power to the train, without in the least degree interfering with the time. There is no chain, no snail, and but one hammer, which, with their attendant complications are done away with. The wheel which designates the hours, is started in the ordinary way, by the cannon pinion, but by being divided into semicircles; though it contains twenty four teeth, and is moved one tooth every hour, yet its two divisions by an ingeniously simple connection produce twice twelve, every revolution, i.e. the regular hours and quarters. The advertiser is thus particular, in order to lead watchmakers into a close examination. Any of the repeating work can be repaired without taking down the time part of the watch; and a fair compensation for cleaning the whole would not exceed $1 50.

Retail price, warranted one year, for the above Watches, $15.

And afterwards warranted for any length of time, for $1 50 per year.

Gold and silver Levers, Lepines, gold and silver Horizontals, with seconds, together with nearly all the different kinds of Watches, new as well as second handed, wholesale and retail. Many of the second handed Watches, both gold and silver, are sold at little more than one half of what they formerly cost.

Watches of every kind carefully cleaned and repaired.

B. F. BAKER, Watchmaker.

No. 192 North Third street, above Vine, Philadelphia. nov. 19—3m*

☞ *Industry is rewarded, Idleness punished.* ☜

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICAL

SELECT ACADEMY,

113 LOMBARD STREET.

Number of Pupils limited to 26.

THE courses of instruction in this institution, are as follows, viz:

Penmanship, (plain and ornamental,) Arithmetic, English Grammar, Elocution, History, Book-Keeping by Single and Double entry, and Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. Terms $8 per Quarter.

Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Surveying, and Navigation, (with the method of taking observations for calculating the true time, Latitude, &c. Terms $8 per Quarter.

The Subscriber respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his present patrons, and solicits a continuance of their patronage, assuring them that no exertion will be omitted on his part that can tend to promote the knowledge of his Pupils. Those who may feel disposed to become his patrons he would be happy to see at any time (during regular school hours,) that may suit their convenience in calling, when they may have an opportunity of judging of his qualifications as an instructor by investigating his system, and witnessing the progress of his Pupils. Parents should visit Academies as frequently as circumstances will admit. Numerous advantages would result from such a course of procedure. The minds of the Pupils would be thereby excited; each would strive to emulate his fellow in the attainment of useful knowledge; and it is not improbable that Teachers themselves would be less remiss in the performance of their duty.

To give in detail the system of inculcation adopted by the Subscriber would occupy more space than can be allotted to it in an advertisement, suffice it to mention one particular of it not generally adopted, viz. that of delivering weekly, a Lecture either on some branch embraced in the Catalogue enumerated under the head of those branches to which the more particular attention of the Pupil is devoted, or on Natural Philosophy, &c. (the various theories demonstrated by experiment,) varying them as is found necessary, in order that amusement may be blended with instruction. For further particulars apply (at the Academy,) to

WM. M. COLLOM.

N. B. References are withheld in order that all who may feel disposed to become patrons, may find it necessary to call and investigate for themselves.

dec 17—3m W. M. C.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	do.	20,000	,,	20,000
2	do.	10,000	,,	20,000
3	do.	5,000	,,	15,000
2	do.	3,970	,,	7,840
30	do.	1,000	,,	30,000
45	do.	500	,,	22,500
144	do.	100	,,	11,400
221	do.	50	,,	11,400
1710	do.	20	,,	34,200
14364	do.	10	,,	143,640

THE Proprietors of the "LA FAYETTE OFFICE," grateful for the liberal patronage they have heretofore experienced, have the honor of presenting to their Friends and the Public, the above magnificent scheme; far surpassing in number of prizes, and magnitude of amount, any lottery drawn for a long time past. To those in pursuit of Independence or Comfort, it affords a ready and abundant opportunity. The La Fayette Office being the "Road to Wealth" Fortune still presides over its destinies, and kindly offers every facility in the purchase of a single ticket, hundreds having heretofore had ample demonstration of the truth of this, in the manifold distribution of prizes procured at this unparalleled Lucky Office.

☞ Let it be recollected, that Prizes of $30 000, 10,000, 6,000, 5,00, 2,500, 1,000 and an unprecedented number of 500, 200, 100 50, &c. &c. have been sold and paid at THIS OFFICE, within the short space of Eight Months. There are still Capital Prizes remaining. Hesitate, therefore, no longer to become rich—Apply Immediately, and success and fortune awaits you!!

*** All Prizes sold at this office are promptly paid in Cash the moment presented, at No. 45 S. THIRD ST. Philadelphia, where the Subscribers are to be addressed by distant Correspondents.

N. B. The Proprietors of the LA FAYETTE OFFICE are not connected with the club of society of Lottery Brokers, nor are they shackled by their rules, but are at liberty to sell Tickets and pay Prizes upon equitable terms, consequently, not bound or governed by any arbitrary proceedings nor wish to exact exorbitant prices for tickets, or heavy premium for paying Prizes. This developement the Proprietors conceive due to the public, and is made in consequence of the illiberal and arbitrary proceedings of many of the members of the above club or society, towards the subscribers. There are, however, some honorable exceptions.

☞ The right and only place, to obtain high prizes, is the first office above Chesnut street, in Third, east side, in the new brick building, the Golden No. 45.

Dec. 3—tf KENNEDY & WENDELL.

ELEGANT

Christmas and New Year's Present,

EMBELLISHED with elegant engravings by Messrs. J. W. Steel, W. E. Tucker, J. B. Longacre, W. G. Mason and Gilbert, after drawings by T. Doughty, H. Bridport, T. Birch and W. J. Wall.

LE SOUVENIR,

Or Picturesque Pocket Diary, for 1826, fitted up in a variety of bindings in Morocco, embossed kid satin, and embossed paper cases.

CONTENTS.—Calendar—Government of the United States; Members of the House of Senate; Members of the House of Representatives; Government of the respective States; Intercourses with foreign nations; Foreign Ministers in the United States; Federal Courts; Ruled pages for memoranda.

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS.—Elegant engraved Title; Vignette portrait of John Quincy Adams; The Capitol Washington; President's House Washington; Philadelphia from Kensington; Battery, New York; Distant View of Boston; View near Fishkill, on the Hudson; Mount Vernon, seat of General George Washington; Residence of S. Breck, Esq. on the Schuylkill; Residence of Count Survilliers, Bordentown; Gilpin's Mills, on the Brandywine; Andalusia, the seat of Nicholas Biddle, Esq. on the Schuylkill, near Flat Rock; The Woodlands near Philadelphia; Emblematic Designs of the Seasons cut in wood, by Gilbert. Published by

A. R. POOLE,

dec 24—tf No. 60 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

SMITH & TAGE,

DRAPERS AND TAILORS,

No. 157 NORTH SECOND STREET,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business at the long established stand, formerly occupied by J. H. Fisler, where they hope, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. They intend keeping constantly on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the best qualities and newest fashions, which will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable style.

J. H. FISLER

Having declined business, would recommend to the notice of his customers, Messrs. SMITH & TAGE, who have commenced at his former stand. They are fully competent, and he hopes will receive a full share of patronage. oct 29—6m

LADIES' NAME SCISSORS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

W. TAIT begs to inform the public that he has on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Goods well calculated for Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

Just received, a handsome assortment of fine Scissors, with Ladies' Christian names beautifully embossed on the blades, from 50 cts. to one dollar.

dec 24—tf 225 ARCH STREET.

For Sale at this Office,

"THE "BEREAN," Vol. 1. Price $1 25 in Boards.

N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.

Also, a large Fount of Brevier GREEK, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. dec 17—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy disorders arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, mineral, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula and Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince: he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 10, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—D. D. Smith, Bookseller, Greenwich st. near Vesey st.
——— Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street;
——— John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
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Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
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Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania. Jan 7 [illegible]—tf

KNEES.

THE following described Knees are wanted at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for which the prices annexed will be paid on delivery. They must be of the best white oak, and delivered in the course of the year 1826.

KNEES—Body 5 feet, arm 5 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm, clear of bark, 12 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship, 9 inches, to be square and in square in shape, price 5 dollars.

KNEES—Body 7 feet, arm 5 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm, clear of the bark, 13 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship, 9 inches, to be square in shape, price 7 dollars.

KNEES—Body 5 feet, arm 5 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm, clear of bark, 15 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship 10 inches, to be square and in square in shape, price 7 dollars.

KNEES—Body 7 feet, arm 5 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm clear of bark 13 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship 10 inches, to be square in shape, price 8 dollars.

KNEES—Body 7 feet, arm 5 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm clear of bark 14 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship 11 inches, to be square in shape, price 10 dollars.

Navy Agent's Office, Philadelphia,
22nd November, 1825. nov. 26—2m

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april 2—tf

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nov 5—tf

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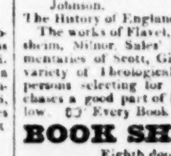
sept 24—tf



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